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SPEAKERS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE CITED

LD241942 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The current session of the Disarmament Conference has proved to be practically fruitless. Because of the obstructionist stand of the group of Western countries, 12 weeks of the work of the session have not brought closer the solution of any of the main problems included in the agenda, specifically, the complete banning of nuclear arms tests, the termination of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, the preventing of a nuclear war, the banning of chemical weapons and the preventing of the arms race in outer space. This was again pointed out with dissatisfaction by many speakers at today's last but one plenary meeting.

The representative of Sweden Maj Britt Theorin underlined that the conference had failed to live up to the expectations of the world community which were reflected in a whole number of resolutions on disarmament adopted by the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The solution of the problem of preventing the spreading of the arms race to outer space is a matter of special urgency, she stressed. The militarisation of space will considerably aggravate the threat looming large over mankind.

Urgent measures should be taken in order to prevent a nuclear war, said Maung Maung Gyi from Burma. The utilisation of thermonuclear weapons runs counter, in principle, against the international law, against the right of man to life. The conference has accumulated enough materials in order to start the outlining of practical steps in the necessary direction.

The head of the Cuban delegation Carlos Lechuga Hevia said that the U.S. and a number of its NATO allies were responsible for the deadlocking of the talks. The present-day serious aggravation of the international situation is the direct result of the bellicose policy of Washington, he pointed out. The U.S. refuses to hold talks in the spirit of goodwill and to make commitments that could prevent it from achieving military superiority. This stand is evidence of the obvious disregard for the clearly expressed opinion of the major part of the world public, he underlined.

Israelyan on Bush Proposal

PM241024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Washington's Aims"]

[Text] Geneva -- The latest plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament was addressed by six delegates, who set forth their countries' positions on questions of halting the arms race in space, banning nuclear tests, and banning chemical weapons.

The speakers included U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who dwelled on questions of drafting a convention on banning chemical weapons. His speech was planned as an overtly propagandist action blatantly designed to be used in the election campaign in the United States. If we peel away the verbiage of the solemn declarations of "the U.S. desire for the speediest conclusion of a convention," then we can discern, as before, in the U.S. Vice President's speech a reluctance to consider the positions of other countries involved. In advancing utterly unrealistic proposals for controlling the production, storage, and destruction of chemical weapons, the United States is seeking to conceal with a smokescreen its own obstructionist tactics at the disarmament talks and its own plans for chemical rearmament.

These tactics were exposed by the GDR representative, H. Rose, who stressed that the U.S. Vice President did not say a word about the socialist countries' proposal to free the European Continent of chemical weapons.

Right now, V.L. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, said, peace-loving rhetoric and assurances of the desire to improve relations are not enough. It is essential to be ready to back up words with practical deeds and constructive proposals. We are in favor of dialogue, but honest, businesslike dialogue aimed at drafting accords corresponding with the principle of parity and identical security. At the same time we are opposed to words about dialogue being used for propagandist domestic political purposes.

The Soviet Union, V.L. Israelyan stressed, has recently made many far-reaching proposals on questions of monitoring the observance of various arms limitation agreements. You only have to take as an example the talks on banning chemical weapons. During these talks we have proposed reaching agreement on a whole package of various verification measures: They include national control, control over the use of various national technical facilities, compulsory regular or permanent international control on the spot and, finally, checks on request. The USSR's comprehensive approach toward questions of monitoring the banning of chemical weapons fully ensures the effective implementation of a future convention. But monitoring is impossible without corresponding agreements on the limitation of the arms race and on disarmament. It cannot be considered that it is possible on the one hand to block the drafting of relevant agreements in the disarmament field and on the other to achieve accords on control measures.

We are sure, V.L. Israelyan said in conclusion, that there are many opportunities, including within the framework of the Disarmament Conference, for promoting the normalization of the international situation.

Commenting on the U.S. Vice President's statement in Geneva, the West European mass media are emphasizing that the painstakingly conceived propaganda "show" has failed. Swiss radio has stressed that in practice the U.S. Vice President came to Geneva to resolve the administration's internal tasks, without proposing anything new in the solution of the problem of banning chemical weapons.

U.S. PERSISTS WITH 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' CW STANCE

PM241325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Performance Flopped"; "Washington Gambles on Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr -- Local journalists are already accustomed to the various kinds of ceremonies arranged in the White House. And yet several politicians and representatives of the journalist's profession gathered for the latest propaganda show, performed in connection with the departure of U.S. Vice President Bush to Geneva. In seeing Bush off on his "extremely important mission for the cause of peace," President Reagan assured the assembled company that the whole world supports the U.S. initiative and proposals in the sphere of banning chemical weapons which the Washington emissary was to deliver in Geneva.

However, most of those present could not catch the real sense of this statement, for the President, while alleging on the one hand that the U.S. proposal opens the way to "definitively rid mankind of the terrible means of destruction of chemical weapons," on the other hand emphasized the fact that supposedly this possibility has only emerged because of U.S. stockpiling of these weapons and that it is this policy of building up the arsenals of these weapons or, as he called it, "deterring the other side," that saves mankind from the possibility of chemical weapons being used. What truly incompatible ideas!

The U.S. mass media, which carried detailed reports of this ceremony, noted with irony that Reagan has entrusted this "U.S. peace initiative in Geneva" to Bush, who was specially authorized by the administration last year to push Reagan's program for the creation of binary chemical weapons in Congress.

Geneva, 19 Apr -- U.S. Vice President G. Bush has announced the U.S. draft convention on banning chemical weapons in Geneva. However, this draft, which has received wide advance publicity, does not contain even a hint of a change in the previous U.S. obstructionist approaches of the resolution of the problem of eliminating the danger of chemical warfare.

As follows from Bush's speech at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and the text of the U.S. draft convention, Washington intends to hold talks on banning chemical weapons while at the same time intensively building up its already-huge arsenal of combat toxins and delivery means. Bush said that if the Disarmament Conference does not accept the U.S. terms, the United States will start to accelerate the production of chemical weapons.

U.S. PERSISTING WITH MBFR NUMERICAL IMPASSE

PM251055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "The Latest Trick"]

[Text] Vienna -- The world has recently witnessed more than once the obstructionist approach of the United States and NATO to disarmament questions, on whose resolution the fate of mankind today depends. The move made by them at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is the latest example of this.

As is known, in the last few weeks Western, primarily American, propaganda has been making a fuss about the present U.S. Administration's alleged readiness to undertake efforts to reduce the level of military confrontation. However, it is now clear that this amounts to very little, and the loud promises have proved to be hot air.

What exactly is the nature of the new Western proposals that have just been put on the negotiating table in the Hofburg? Even a cursory examination of them shows that the West continues to maintain the artificially created numerical impasse with the aim of justifying its claims for asymmetrical reductions of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, banking on obtaining unilateral military advantages for itself.

The West has done nothing to overcome the "numbers problem" it invented while at the same time it has been seeking to broaden still further its old and unjustifiably inflated "package of verification measures." Such attempts are all the more unjustified in that the Western side is continuing to refuse to resolve key questions of reductions of forces and arms in central Europe. And, after all, it is on the resolution of precisely those questions, which constitute the agreed subject of the Vienna talks, that the determination of the control measures, which must rally with the scale and nature of the measures of real disarmament, depends. Suffice it to say that the NATO countries are continuing to avoid arms reductions, although they are directly envisaged by the mandate for the talks. Nor have the Western participants expressed any desire to come to agreement on other important questions at the Vienna talks leading to a reduction in the level of armed confrontation in the center of Europe.

In the present Western proposals one can find no hint of a serious attempt to untie the knots of differing views held by the sides at the talks.

However, all the questions presently dividing the sides at the Vienna talks lend themselves to mutually acceptable resolution.

The basis for such a resolution is provided by the package of proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states in 1983. These proposals retain their topicality in full to this day, making it possible to really embark on the path leading to agreement.

BOGACHEV SEES NO CHANGE IN U.S ARMS POLICY

LD241606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 24 Apr 84

["Reagan's 'Olive Branch'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

For a certain period, more precisely, since the start of the election campaign in the United States, President Ronald Reagan, changing the rhetoric, has started to speak of his "firm adherence to the idea of arms control." The President's entourage, with a serious air, is presenting the new "peace-loving" utterances of the White House as an "olive branch extended to Moscow." U.S. State Department spokesman Romberg even asserted at a press conference on Monday that only "a serious and constructive response from the East" to U.S. proposals is now lacking, you see, for progress at the arms limitation talks to be achieved.

Have there really been any substantial changes over recent months in Washington's approaches to solving the problems of war and peace?

The Reagan adminstration began its foreign policy activity in 1981 by declaring the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty "fallacious in its foundation" and with a declaration that Washington "does not consider itself tied either by moral, or by legal obligations" to this agreement. The U.S. State Department announced quite recently that next year the United States evidently, will abandon observance of all the clauses of this agreement.

In 1982 the Reagan administration broke off the talks on a complete and universal nuclear weapons test ban. Now Washington is even refusing to talk about resuming these talks.

The U.S. side has refused to ratify the treaties signed on limiting undergound nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Now the Reagan administration is violating these signed agreements, specifically by testing nuclear weapons of over 150 kilotons.

President Reagan earlier declared openly that his administration intends to prepare for battles in space. Now the United States is rejecting the Soviet proposals to prevent the militarization of space on the pretext of "verification difficulties." Furthermore, a Washington spokesman recently stressed that the United States does not have to join in a treaty on antisatellite weapons, "even if the observance of its clauses can be effectively verified."

The United States broke off talks on limiting activity in the Indian Ocean and on limiting supplies and sales of conventional arms. There have not been any recent changes in the U.S. approaches to the resumption of these talks.

Having deployed its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983, Washington broke off the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is well known that in over 3 years in the White House, President Reagan has not signed a single agreement on the limitation or reduction of weapons.

The intensive growth of the U.S. nuclear potential continues. The new Trident naval missile complexes are being commissioned. B-52 bombers are being equipped with strategic cruise missiles.

Washington is preparing to deploy the MX and Midgetmen intercontinental ballistic missiles. The White House is forcefully pushing through Congress new appropriations for the production of nerve gases and the means of delivering them.

The only thing that can be noted in the past few months is a not very substantial change in Washington's approaches to the problems of war and peace, and this does not affect the plans for increasing the U.S. nuclear might. If previously Reagan tore up war prevention agreements with both hands, then now he is contriving with no less productivity to deal with international agreements with one hand.

He is holding the "olive branch" in the other hand.

PRAVDA CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, REAGAN

AU241528 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, April 24 -- The resumption of the Soviet-American nuclear disarmament negotiations broken off in October will only be possible if the United States removes the cruise and Pershing Euro-missiles now deployed in some of Washington's NATO allies, Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of the Soviet party daily, PRAVDA, confirmed today.

Interviewed for this morning's edition of the Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, he added that under present conditions, resuming the talks would be "to cheat American and world public opinion". Two-and-a-half years of talks with the Reagan White House have shown that the present U.S. Administration needed the talks to "mask its military plans", Afanasyev told IL MESSAGGERO.

The interview also confirmed that one reason for the present Soviet stance is Moscow's unwillingness to hand President Ronald Reagan anything on a plate in his bid for re-election later this year. "We do not want to help his election campaign", Afanasyev explained.

Apart from running PRAVDA with its daily sales of eleven million copies, Afanasyev is also a member of the Soviet party's Central Committee and a deputy in the Supreme Soviet, as the Soviet parliament is called, making him one of the most authoritative spokesmen on Soviet policies.

Arguing in favor of the Soviet position, Afanasyev said that one crucial point in Moscow's favor is that "we have concrete proposals."

"Reagan and the other nuclear powers must make a commitment not to use nuclear weapons first", he said. "In other words, they must make the commitment we have already made."

"Reagan", the PRAVDA chief editor added, "must accept our proposals for ending experiments with nuclear arms. He must also accept our proposal for freezing nuclear weapons, a proposal that is also very popular in the United States".

Asked about the Soviet view on confidence building measures between the two superpowers, Afanasyev said that the Soviet Union has "absolutely no confidence in Reagan, and we do not believe in him because his words are in conflict with the facts".

"Of course, we think confidence must be strengthened", he said, "but it must be a mutual process, a two-way street".

Afanasyev was also asked whether there were unofficial contacts between Washington and Moscow.

"Once again, this is one of Reagan's pre-electoral tricks", Afanasyev said. "No official meeting and no probe is going on".

"There is the usual diplomatic activity. There are the usual meetings between scientists, members of parliament, and sportsmen. In other words, normal diplomatic life".

"But there are no negotiations dealing with nuclear weapons", Afanasyev specified. "This is another attempt to hand out tranquilizers to put American public opinion to sleep. In other words, it is an act of deceit".

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN CITED ON MISSILES, DETENTE

PM241536 Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 Apr 84 p 3

["C.-G.S." report: "Mr Vadim Zagladin: For a 'New' Detente" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Mr Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy chief of the CPSU International Department, who has protruding eyes, a lawyer's double chin, and a plump and simple-minded appearance, visited Brussels, a city which he knows well, which he has visited frequently in the past 27 years, and which he seems to appreciate greatly. It was with a bantering manner that he slipped in the comment, as if it were a well-known joke, that Belgium, like the Netherlands, is not a target for Soviet missiles.

This is probably because the Euromissiles have not yet been deployed there and because the USSR has always stated that it would never launch a nuclear attack on countries which did not have similar armaments.

During a press conference, moreover, Mr Zagladin repeated that the Soviet Union was prepared to withdraw all its nuclear arms from European territory provided everybody did likewise and, in this respect, if Belgium and the Netherlands decided to freeze the missiles intended for them (next year), it would be an "initial small step" toward detente, "but not that of the seventies," of which the Soviet leadership member does not seem to have good memories. It would be a "new detente," which might be based on the principles spelled out in the joint statements which the USSR and the United States signed in 1972. And, believe me, Mr Zagladin said, we are not defining our present policy on the basis of the U.S. elections: WE HAVE HAD GOOD AND BAD RELATIONS WITH BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS. WE THEREFORE DO NOT HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL NOVEMBER TO TRY TO RETURN TO A "MORE NORMAL" SITUATION.

-- A more normal situation? Nonetheless it seems that there is no lack of difficulties. The U.S. proposals made in Geneva for controlling the production of chemical weapons, and those made in Vienna for reducing conventional weapons do not seem to hold Moscow's attention?

In this context Mr Zagladin regards himself as a disciple of Talleyrand, whose "Memoires," he has read: IN DIPLOMACY EVEN A STUPID NOTE MUST BE ANSWERED. Thus the Kremlin answers all notes. That is not true of the Western countries, Mr Zagladin pointed out, which show a tendency to nag, because we have already put forward proposals on conventional and chemical weapons without receiving the necessary replies.

In the sphere of chemical weapons, for instance, the USSR has proposed a "real system" of monitoring which could even be exercised on the spot. In this connection Mr Vadim Zagladin is not far from thinking that we do not really appreciate the nature of the threats hanging over us: the United States, he said, EXPORTS DANGER LIKE IT EXPORTS ITS BUDGET DEFICIT. And it is impossible to catch the Soviet official out on a point of detail.

When the discussion became extremely technical he took out of his hip pocket a tiny green notebook from which missiles of all types and the corresponding nuclear warheads emerged impeccably calculated. With regard to figures, let us mention one spectacular and peaceful one: The wages of Soviet teachers have increased by 35 percent.

Mr Zagladin who was the Belgian Communist Party's guest, was due to meet with prominent members of the French-speaking Socialist Party, the Flemish Socialist Party, and the Christian People's Party.

CORRECTION TO NEW TIMES ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING

The following correction is to be made to the item entitled "NEW TIMES Assesses Confidence-Building Forums," published on pages AA 8-11 of the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page AA 9, penultimate paragraph, from the second line, should read:...the framers of the proposals turned a blind eye to the basic Armed Forces of the United states and its numerous...(supplying dropped words)

PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD241751 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Prague April 24 TASS -- The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization opened a regular meeting in the Czechoslovak capital today, CTK news agency reported.

General of the Army Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak national defense minister, addressed the meeting with a speech of greeting.

The meeting, chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, is being attended by delegations from the Armed Forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

CEMA SUMMIT REPORTEDLY SET FOR 12 JUNE

DW241134 [Editorial Report] Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German on 24 April publishes on page 2 an approximately 800-word article by Bernhard Kueppers datelined Moscow 23 April, previewing the June CEMA summit meeting and noting some "ideological shadow-boxing" in the bloc. In this article Kueppers reports that "according to as yet unconfirmed information the meeting has been scheduled to take place on 12 June," thus directly following the Western economic summit in London.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS UPCOMING CEMA SUMMIT

AU250821 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 24 April carries an 8-minute feature "prepared" by Belgrade radio journalist Dragan Colovic on the "reasons for disagreements among CEMA member-countries, the economic group of East European countries, on the eve of the forthcoming summit of this group."

Colovic first contends that the disagreements result from dynamic economic development and the slow adaption to necessary changes forced by this development. He then states that one of the harshest criticisms of relations among CEMA member-countries is made by Hungary, thus introducing a report from Budapest by TANJUG correspondent Milos Corovic.

Corovic lists Hungarian remarks about previous documents made during the preparatory phase of the CEMA summit, the most important being their insistence that "prices of agricultural products be coordinated with prices of other raw materials, fuel, and power." Hungarians also favor a more efficacious cooperation mechanism, which would mean that "enterprises themselves should be provided more free space for direct communication," because at present Hungarian enterprises "in most countries have to seek their partners in ministries and not in production organizations themselves."

Dragan Colovic then continues by stating that attempts made by some CEMA member-countries to find a way out by strengthening cooperation with non-CEMA members failed to give the expected results because of the CEMA member-countries' economic structure and the present economic crisis. "Hence, the greater political pressure for seeking solutions in changing the division of labor within CEMA," which Colovic says, includes, among other things, "the intensification of economies."

Colovic goes on to say that the GDR also attaches great significance to the Moscow summit, although its views differ somewhat from those held by some other CEMA members.

He then introduces TANJUG Berlin correspondent Zdravko Ilic who states the following: The GDR desires that its interests be "more respected." Among these interests are "the continuation of economic and technological cooperation, not only with the FRG, but also with other Western countries and Japan, because this is an essential condition for realizing technological modernization, relatively dynamic economic growth, and along with this, a stable social order." It has been noted that official Berlin publicly approves the Hungarian position on greater bilateral cooperation with Western industrialized countries. Ilic goes on to say that although "official Berlin by no means wants to be conspicuous in CEMA by insisting on its national interests, it will advocate them firmly in a suitable form, at the Moscow economic summit, which, according to unofficial information, should open on 12 June."

Colovic continues by speaking on the "insufficient unity of views on economic issues," which has become "so obvious that political factors will have to exert an extraordinary effort with a view to straightening out the existing misunderstandings in the least painful way." He then introduces Bogoljub Lacmanovic, Zagreb VJESNIK correspondent in Moscow, to report on Moscow's views on the forthcoming summit.

Lacmanovic first states that there are many commentaries on the summit, among them, Moscow denying Western commentaries on a "deep crisis" in CEMA and stating that "economic relations and mechanisms within the socialist economic community are good; they should only be improved." He goes on giving a few "illustrations," first on Romania, and then on Hungary expressing discontent with economic mechanisms within CEMA:

"A resolute demand for holding a meeting of heads of parties and states of the 10 countries was submitted 2 years ago by Romania, which was discontented with the distribution of Soviet energy. When these demands were joined in Hungary, which was discontented with economic mechanisms in CEMA, Moscow could no longer reject Ceausescu's demands. The settling of internal accounts had begun, and the summit was not held last year only because of the illness of the then Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. There are two basic issues that shake CEMA, and to which the summit should provide answers: One is the distribution of Soviet energy, the other is the distribution of goods, of which there is a shortage in the Soviet Union." Moscow supports "greater integration within CEMA and greater economic independence of the Eastern bloc from the West, both such enclosure could lead to technological lagging of East European countries; therefore, the forthcoming summit will certainly adopt some corrections to present economic mechanisms and undoubtedly establish a clearer CEMA strategy towards the West."

Dragan Colovic then concludes by noting that "the need for coordination of relations within CEMA is obvious," and what is involved are "very sensitive economic issues." However, he states, there is no doubt that "those political tendencies to maintain -- that is, to not damage -- the monolithic nature of the community will strengthen." The issue of "strengthening the political and defensive system of the Warsaw Pact countries, considering the present international situation, still remains at the center of attention."

ANTONOV CHAIRS CEMA-SFRY ATOMIC POWER FORUM

PM251040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr -- A routine session of the intergovernmental commission for coordinating cooperation between the CEMA countries and the SFRY in the production of equipment for atomic power stations has been held here.

The session was chaired by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the commission's chairman.

The delegation's [as published] leaders were received by M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Those taking part in the session analyzed the progress in fulfilling the commitments made by the countries taking part in the 28 June 1979 intergovernmental agreement on the production and deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations. Specific measures were outlined for ensuring deliveries of this equipment in 1984. Here it was noted that the volume of mutual deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations will increase 12 percent this year.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

CEMA COMPUTERIZATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN YEREVAN

GF241957 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] On 10 April the conference of the CEMA member countries opened in Yerevan. This conference is dedicated to questions of creating plans for computerizing financial and insurance information. Participating in the conference were representatives from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and the Soviet Union.

The conference was opened by D. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance. He greeted the guests and briefed them on the republic's successes in the economic and cultural construction fields.

V. Gusev, leader of the Soviet delegation, told an ARMENPRESS correspondent: The Yerevan meeting is the continuation of our longstanding discussions. The selection of better methods to store the information of the financial and insurance organizations is currently the main question that we are resolving together. This will enable the countries participating in the conference to save means and gain time in the cultivation of corresponding plans.

The conference will last 4 days. The guests will visit the Yerevan tourist sites Echmiadzhin, Garni, and Geghard.

PRAVDA'S MELNIKOV VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY, U.S.

PM241606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Community Strength

During these spring days, an impression has been made upon the people, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and the world's progressive public by the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which demonstrated the unshakable nature and continuity of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. Party and state figures in dozens of countries sent congratulatory telegrams to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, who was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the session. Numerous greetings messages voiced the hope that peace will be preserved -- to which the CPSU and the Soviet state devote their efforts.

Our country's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening peace among the peoples, delivering mankind from the nuclear threat, and ensuring favorable external conditions for the peaceful construction in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are engaged. No one should presume to shake the creative, dynamic movement of the countries of the fraternal community, which has been in existence for almost four decades, or its cohesion and unity.

Last week's events fully demonstrated this. On presenting an award to F. Siwicki, Poland's minister of national defense, 18 April, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted the lasting significance of the allied states' collective efforts to strengthen the Warsaw Pact, which serves as a reliable shield in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and to thwart the attempts of imperialism's most reactionary circles to organize a "crusade" against socialism.

The visit of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, to Budapest and his meeting with Comrade J. Kadar and other Hungarian leaders attest to the fraternal friendship, unity of views, and complete mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Cooperation between the two states is advancing successfully, has become multifaceted, embraces all the most important spheres of life -- political, economic, and ideological -- and invariably serves our peoples' good.

The fraternal community's tremendous potential is reflected in the close cooperation of the USSR and Hungary, as well as the other socialist countries. Pooling their efforts, the socialist states are increasingly successfully resolving the large-scale tasks of transferring the economy to an intensive path of development and are deepening economic integration.

A routine session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the participant states of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held in Budapest this week. Having examined urgent problems of the contemporary international situation, the ministers confirmed the unshakable nature of the concerted policy of the community's fraternal states -- to remove the threat of nuclear war, end the arms race, proceed to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and ensure lasting peace on earth.

This is the mood -- optimistic and businesslike -- in which the socialist community is approaching May Day, which symbolizes the working people's international solidarity, and the great victory festival.

Besmirched "Moralists"

The sun seems to have aroused even Washington. People there have begun speaking of exploits, valor, glory... Only of what kind? Alas, the laudatory speeches being made there are not about the American soldiers who embraced Soviet servicemen on the Elbe in the victorious spring of 1945.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has announced his decision to hold a magnificent ceremony in May for the interment in Arlington Memorial Cemetery of the remains of an "unknown soldier" who died in the dirty Vietnam war. In the opinion of the Pentagon chief, the fallen participants in that aggression "deserve the highest recognition." He lauds the butchers of Song My and the rapists and marauders who destroyed more efficiently than locusts everything in succession -- people, crops, even jungle.

The White House has also undertaken to indulge other cutthroats. An order has been issued to mint and dispatch to troop units medals for the punitive servicemen who occupied Grenada last October. These medals are shot with the dull luster of Judas' 30 pieces of silver, reflecting officials Washington's betrayal of the interests of peace and trust among peoples.

In fact, what has marked the years of the Reagan administration's rule? The most reactionary, aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism have set themselves the aim of dictating their usages to other states and peoples and unceremoniously interfering in their internal affairs. In this they gamble on force and crude coercion -- in some places with bayonets, in other places with economic pressure, and in yet others with nuclear blackmail.

In the name of the notorious U.S. "vital interests," the arm of American imperialism greedily extends to almost all parts of the globe -- the Near East, Central America and the Caribbean, southern Africa, Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean... Some "morality" which embraces everything advantageous to the White House has been invented to justify this. And now it turns out that terrorism, open aggression, and subversive activities against other states are all "moral."

A chance coincidence, it would seem: the introduction of the new "air-land battle" ("battle on land and in the air") doctrine as the basic guide is taking place in the American Armed Forces simultaneously with the implementation of Directive 138, which frees the hands of U.S. espionage and sabotage departments in their terrorist operations abroad. However both the Washington administration's "innovations" are close to each other in spirit, and both are instruments for state terrorism, which is now openly professed by the White House.

But downfalls inevitably await Washington on this dangerous path. Dozens of states and the world's broad public opinion have condemned the CIA's actions in mining Nicaraguan ports. And however hard Casey, chief of the espionage department, tries to "vindicate himself," nothing helps him. "The explosion of indignation here and abroad in connection with the exposure of CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan waters could smash to smithereens Reagan's entire Central American policy," THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

The snowball of disclosures is growing before the eyes of millions of astounded Americans as it comes down upon the roof of the White House. CBS TV has reported that the CIA's anti-Nicaraguan activity was not confined just to mining. Back in January, the espionage department hired saboteur frogmen to destroy Nicaraguan oil depots. It sent to the region of the port of Corinto a special ship from which small, high-speed launches conveyed explosives experts to the shore. This was how the charges were laid which blew up storage tanks containing 3 million gallons of fuel.

Despite the crushing exposures, Washington is trying to "maintain its reputation." The U.S. Administration has declared that it refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where the Nicaraguan Government has taken action. In response to a question by journalists as to whether Reagan was concerned that the mining of Nicaraguan ports might damage his reputation, a White House spokesman robustly replied: "The President does what he considers right."

Ignoring the protests of the broad U.S. public and the discontent in Congress, the White House is goading the legislative organ to provide new multimillion-dollar injections for counterrevolutionary rabble. Practically all anti-Sandinist insurgents, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, are maintained by the CIA and cost the United States at least $7 million a month.

In order to somehow justify themselves in the eyes of their own people, administration spokesmen talk nonsense about the "Soviet threat" -- nonsense that is as old as it is extreme. People in Washington are lying today. They are lying in matters great and small. They are lying not only about Nicaragua.

Dummy Salvos in Vienna and Geneva

The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are probably the most protracted in the history of modern diplomacy: they are already into their 11th year. They have been continuing fruitlessly, since the NATO states, headed by the United States, have set themselves a wittingly fruitless aim there -- to secure one-sided military advantages detrimental to the USSR and its allies.

For many months, the West left unanswered the socialist countries' latest large-scale initiative in Vienna, which makes it possible to embark on the real path to reaching an agreement. But suddenly last Thursday, propaganda fireworks soared above the Hofburg Palace, where the talks are being held. Their lights were meant to illuminate in rosy hues Reagan's foreign policy reputation at a difficult stage in the election campaign. Was it worth wasting so much powder, gentlemen?

The first assessment made by experts at the Vienna talks characterizes the NATO side's "initiative" quite clearly. It passes over in silence the key questions relating to fulfillment of the talks' mandate in full. It says nothing about arms reduction, although without resolving this problem it is impossible to really lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe. No way out of the "numbers problem" impasse created by the West is offered.

The dummy salvo on the Danube was preceded by a salvo on the shores of Lake Geneva -- equally a dummy salvo, but publicized still more by the U.S. Administration. We mean Vice President G. Bush's trip to Geneva, where he announced the American draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons at the Disarmament Conference session.

It seems, however, that Bush was refuting Bush in Geneva's Palais des Nations. He spoke of prohibiting weapons of "silent death," and at once made it clear that the United States simultaneously intends to intensively build up its sinister arsenal. This really is true. The American military already have at their disposal the world's largest stockpile of combat toxins -- more than 150,000 metric tons and over 3 million units of ammunition. Nevertheless, the Pentagon has drawn up a long-term "chemical rearmament" program at a cost of more than $10 billion.

This is known in Europe and on other continents. This is why the American "initiative" was given a more than skeptical reception in Geneva.

"Washington's new measures in the sphere of controlling the production of chemical weapons," a French newspaper wrote, "add nothing of substance to what had already been proposed by European countries. It is surprising that the United States, which for 8 years has vetoed all proposals in the sphere of chemical weapons control and which wrecked the talks on this question in 1980, has appeared in the role of a fighter for a ban on their production."

Is there any need to speak of surprise here, though? The publicized American draft has cleared up just one thing: Washington's concern boils down to touching up the facade of its foreign policy in connection with the upcoming presidential elections. London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has thrown up this idea: "The talks with the USSR on nuclear weapons are stagnating, and the Reagan administration is seeking to demonstrate that it is possible to hold talks with the USSR on other important disarmament problems."

Well, talks can and must be held. This has always been our country's principled stand. But one condition is immutable here: the talks must be honest, be based on the principle of equality and identical security, and not be a cover for an arms race and aggressive preparations.

Wave of Protests

On seeing off his vice president to Europe at a ceremony in the White House (of course, this too was entered on the credit side of his election campaign), Reagan reminded the gathering of the motto of the school where George Bush once studied: "End the way you begin."

"These words are particularly apt in this instance," the President said.

Quite right: they are apt! It is impossible to disagree with the President here, if you bear in mind the line being taken by the present U.S. Administration on questions of ensuring peace and ending the arms race. This whole line is destructive from start to finish and is aimed at wrecking the agreements on disarmament which have already been reached and preventing new ones.

This was manifested particularly clearly in the question of nuclear arms in Europe. The U.S. Administration has sought one thing -- to deploy its first-strike missiles in Europe and to upset the regional and global equilibrium in its favor. Washington has done everything to wreck the talks, having made them meaningless.

There are people in West European capitals who like to play up to the U.S. militarist policy. But it is not possible to do so in everything. Even dutiful Bonn, for example, is concerned about the Pentagon's "space exercises."

A wave of protests is growing in West Europe against the NATO countries' governments following Washington's course. London's THE TIMES recently carried an article under the characteristic headline "Mistrust and Loathing." It said that two-thirds of Britain's adult population take a negative attitude toward American foreign policy.

What do recent polls show? Some 83 percent of Italians said "No" to the deployment of American missiles on their land. This has become known from the preliminary results of a public referendum. Almost three-fourths of FRG citizens are categorically opposed to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Like spring floods, demonstrations against the threat of nuclear war are spilling over the planet these April days. The columns of traditional Easter peace marchers are moving along hundreds of roads in West Europe. People not only take these to heart, but millions of new fighters for peace are joining these ranks.

Human reason and the desire to make our life peaceful will triumph in the end. And those who have so ingloriously begun the policy of confrontation, state terrorism, and an intensified arms race will end it equally ingloriously.

IOC EMERGENCY SESSION ON L.A. GAMES OPENS

LD241257 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee opens an emergency session in Lausanne today. The attention of broad circles of the sports community is being focussed on the session convened at the demand of the Soviet Union, which has raised the issue of the situation developing in the United States around the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Marat Gramov, said before flying to Switzerland for the session that Soviet athletes are actively preparing for the games, and they hope that the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement will be observed in Los Angeles.

Soviet Complaints Examined

LD250905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0823 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Lausanne, 25 Apr (TASS) -- The statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC], which raised serious matters concerning the observance of the Olympic Charter and the adoption of effective measures to guarantee the necessary security for participants and guests at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, was examined here at a special meeting of the leadership of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Taking part in the meeting were the present and other leading officials from the IOC; a delegation from the USSR NOC led by Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR Sport Committee; as well as representatives of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC).

A published statement recognizes the legitimacy of all the demands set out in the USSR NOC statement. Several matters of principle were resolved, in particular those concerning the right of participants in the games to enter the United States without visa on their Olympic documents, access for all members of Olympic delegations and accredited journalists to places where the competititions and training sessions are held and to places of residence during the preparation period for the games and during the games themselves, and the observance of international rules in relation to ships mooring at Los Angeles port.

Those taking part in the meeting demanded that the LAOOC make extra efforts to ensure "the full guaranteeing of the Olympic Charter and the creation of optimum conditions for those taking part in the games in all respects, particularly where their security and the observance of their dignity are concerned."

Speaking at a press conference, Gramov noted that the meeting enabled a great step forward to be made toward eliminating the undesirable features that have arisen recently around the Los Angeles Olympics. Certain matters will require further consultations. Thus, the problem of security for participants must be resolved at the state level.

COURT TO CONSIDER U.S. MINING OF NICARAGUA

LD250922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2204 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) -- The Washington administration has found itself in the pillory, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the session of the International Court of Justice which opens in The Hague today, and on whose agenda the Nicaraguan Government has placed the question of the U.S. Administration's responsibility for subversive terrorist actions against this country, including the mining of its ports.

"When the U.S. Administration managed to get the resources from Congress to finance the bands of mercenaries sent into Nicaragua, it gave assurances that it was a question of "a very limited, very small operation, involving small formations" which would be active only along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. Now everyone can see that a virtual war is being waged against Nicaragua on Nicaragua's own territory and its surrounding waters," the author emphasizes.

"The White House has decided to act in a direct and high-handed manner, the observer notes. The order to mine the ports of a small peace-loving country was signed by the President, and the operation was carried out by special CIA detachments which set out up to 2,000 mines which began blowing up the ships of many countries. Now arguments have begun in Washington in which an unseemly picture is being revealed. It turns out that everyone has been deceived -- the international public, their own people, the United Nations, Congress and even such a trusted organ as the special Senate Intelligence Committee."

"Now that these dark deeds have been exposed to the whole world, it does not occur to those who inspired the criminal actions to give them up, the commentary says. The only thing they are concerned with is their wish to wash at least some of the mud from themselves and to try to pass the blame onto others. They made the mercenaries say that the CIA "was not involved" in the operation of mining the ports, and that this was carried out by the mercenaries alone. As if by order, articles have appeared in the leading papers saying that Congress, not the White House, is to blame."

"At the same time, the White House continues to turn the fly-wheel of its undeclared war."

U.S. To Ignore Ruling

LD251102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] We begin the international section of the bulletin with a commentary devoted to the problems of Central America, where the United States' aggressive actions have brought about a serious escalation in the situation. Today the International Court in The Hague is to start a public hearing on the matter of the United States Central Intelligence Agency's mining of Nicaraguan ports. Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

The suit is being brought by the Government of Nicaragua, whose territory has been the object of numerous criminal acts on the part of the United States. The International Court, which is housed in a medieval castle in a quiet suburb of The Hague, is the UN's main organ of justice. Even before the start of the hearing, Washington announced that it would not accept the court's judgment. By this, the Reagan administration is demonstrating once again its contempt for international public opinion, and refuses to honor the obligations undertaken by the United States. I remind you that in 1946 it officially recognized the binding jurisdiction of The Hague Court in all spheres.

To the international community it is absolutely clear that the United States has been systematically waging aggression against Nicaragua. Even such a hawk as Senator Barry Goldwater, an advocate for a strong America, called the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports an act of war. These provocative actions have also been condemned by Washington's NATO partners, in particular Britain. France has even offered the Nicaraguan Government its services to clear the ports of U.S. mines.

If one were to sum up all these hostile acts the United States has committed lately against the Sandinist government -- training, arming and detailing mercenaries, aerial spying, blowing up oil stores, mining ports -- one has a full picture of a war, but an undeclared war which is being called something else: state terrorism. The court in The Hague has no plenary powers which would allow it to execute its decisions. However, it is already noteworthy that the major capitalist state, which poses as the guardian of law and order in the world, is today sitting on the defendants' bench for state terrorism.

'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' VIEWS PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD222132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov IZVESTIYA political observer: video talk by presenter]

[Excerpts] In his famous poem "Conversation With Comrade Lenin," in which he describes a photograph of Lenin, Vladimir Mayakovskiy uses verbal strokes to provide a dynamic portrait of the "leader," one which appears to move.

Back in the first years after the revolution, back at the height of the struggle against world capitalism, which had moved against the first socialist state, Lenin argued the case for the objective need for peaceful coexistence among states with differing social systems. Now, in our time, when there exist nuclear missiles, the question of war and peace presents itself as much more urgent, as one of life and death, of coexistence or nonexistence; that is, of perishing together.

Peaceful coexistence strongly requires of the nuclear powers certain norms of behavior. Moscow has proposed a code of peace for the sake of averting a nuclear disaster. Alas, the need for peaceful coexistence does not by any means always get through to our opponents in the West.

For 16 years, American presidents refused to give diplomatic recognition to Soviet power until a soberminded man named Franklin Delano Roosevelt took over as president. However, if our foreign policy remains consistent in the Leninist fashion, across the waves Roosevelt's heirs have conducted themselves differently and continue to do so. And so, 50 years after its official diplomatic recognition of the USSR, the White House appears as though it is still of two minds -- to recognize or not to recognize, to coexist in peace or wage a crusade against the land of the soviets. And in the final analysis, it is because of this that international life continues in a daily state of fever.

This is particularly true in Europe, at the line of direct military confrontation. In this connection, it needs to be said that a routine session of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held in Budapest on 19-20 April. They noted that the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles had opened up a new and especially dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race on the continent of Europe. The ministers addressed to the other side an appeal for cooperation in the interests of halting deployment of new nuclear missiles and withdrawing those already deployed. [as received] The Warsaw Treaty member-states once again stated their readiness to conduct talks on a broad range of pressing issues dealing with restraining the arms race and reducing armaments.

REAGAN HONOLULU REMARKS CALLED ELECTION TRICK

LD242234 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has left Honolulu for Guam on his way to Beijing. He is to arrive there for a visit on Thursday. Before his departure the U.S. President made a statement about the goals of his trip to China and a number of aspects of U.S. foreign policy. The statement is nothing but another election trick. According to the FRANCE-PRESSE AGENCY in Honolulu, a White House representative traveling with the President said that Reagan wants the American voters to see him as a leader of worldwide caliber.

Our observer notes that as usual the President's words don't match his deeds. In Honolulu Reagan talked about a desire to turn the Pacific as much as [as heard] into a peace zone, but at the same time the United States is beginning to deploy cruise missiles there and is expanding arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons.

KOZYAKOV: REAGAN MOVES KEYNOTED BY MILITARISM

LD242132 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Reagan held a military briefing as he was stopping over in Hawaii on his way to Beijing. Among those attending was Admiral William Crowe, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces. At the same time the defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, made a speech at the Institute for Contemporary Studies in San Francisco outlining the American military policy in the Pacific. Now, comments on that from Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff:

It is not accidental that the two events came at the same time. They were meant to set the tone for the President's visit. He has the reputation of a man who stakes on force and militarism in his foreign policy and who prefers frenzied arms buildup to diplomacy and the relaxation of tensions. The reports from Honolulu and San Francisco confirm this view. Both the President and his defense secretary spoke mainly of American military plans. For justification, as usual, they claimed a growing Soviet military power. While in Honolulu President Reagan also received a briefing on what was termed Soviet military buildup in the Pacific region.

The Pentagon boss, for his part, claimed that the Soviet Union was increasing its military presence in Southeast Asia.

Made shortly before the President's visit to China, these claims show the desire of the American leaders to throw more fuel into their anti-Soviet campaign and step up their war preparations in the Pacific. It has become routine that every foreign policy move of the President is keynoted by militarism and war preparations.

WEINBERGER SPEECH SHOWS U.S. AMBITIONS IN ASIA

LD241553 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 24 Apr 84

["From Militaristic Positions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The speech delivered on Monday by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, at the San Francisco Institute of Contemporary Studies reflects both in substance and tone the hegemonistic ambitions of the present U.S. Administration in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region.

What it essentially boiled down to is that Washington considers one of its vital aims to the securing of U.S. domination over this strategically important region. The perceptible expansion of the scale of U.S. military-political activities there is also subordinated to this goal.

The Pentagon boss, like the chief of the White House himself in one of his recent speeches, is arbitrarily declaring a broad zone of the Pacific Ocean and the countries of Southeast Asia to be a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States. In the language of the present Washington administration, this means that the United States is counting on its dominating position there on the broadest scale.

A large triangle touching on the Hawaiian Islands, the Japanese Island of Okinawa and the Diego Garcia missile complex in the very center of the Indian Ocean, is being intensively turned into a Pentagon bridgehead. U.S. naval and air forces are being built up and old military bases are being modernized, and new ones are being built in this vast area. This is where a large strike force of the U.S. Armed Forces is located, saturated with the latest nuclear missile weapons. It is this region that has been selected as the base for the gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces.

The Asian-Pacific Ocean region is especially valuable to the U.S. military-industrial complex from the economic point of view. It is enough to say that many of the most important strategic raw materials for the United States and its military allies come from there. The countries of this region have become a major trading partner of the United States, squeezing Western Europe into the background.

The U.S. defense secretary expounded the principles he described as the "foundation stone" of U.S. policy in the Pacific Ocean basin and in Asia. These include the militarization of Japan; reinforcement of the U.S. military stronghold in the southern part of the Korean peninsula; expansion of links with ANZUS partners Australia and New Zealand; and, finally, "support for the ASEAN countries." The sort of support for the ASEAN countries he has in mind is evidenced by the recent White House instructions on deliveries of fresh batches of U.S. weapons to Thailand. Thus the present U.S. Administration is ready to drag the established Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis further southward.

Whipping up tension in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region, Washington is reiterating the fabrications about some sort of "Soviet danger" and about the "hostility of Vietnam". Yesterday's speech by the Pentagon boss showed once again that the Reagan administration is trying, with these hackneyed assertions, to cover up its own very dangerous militaristic course in Asia.

REAGAN BELIEF IN APPROACH OF ARMAGEDDON ANALYZED

PM241334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubic "The Press Testifies": "Pushing the World Toward Catastrophe"]

[Text] "Does Reagan expect a nuclear armaggeddon?" This is the title of an article by Ronnie Dugger (author of a book entitled "Reagan -- the Man and the President") carried by THE WASHINGTON POST. In particular, the article says:

At least five times in the last 4 years Ronald Reagan has referred to his belief that armageddon may well occur in the lifetime of our generation, in the Near East evidently. He associates Armageddon with "the end of the world." He backs up his premonition with references to Biblical prophecies and theologians' opinions.

If he really believes this is possible and probable, what does this mean in the practical world? If a crisis threatening to develop into nuclear confrontation emerges in the Near East, might President Reagan be predisposed to believe that he sees armageddon coming and that it is the will of God? Might his religious beliefs affect his readiness to use nuclear weapons?

Reagan does not provide his own definition of the term "armaggedon." Usually, (for instance in the Random House College Dictionary) it is defined as the "place where the final battle between the forces of good and evil will take place."

Six weeks after Reagan was inaugurated, the preacher Jerry Falwell -- his main supporter among the evangelical preachers and leader of the "Moral Majority" -- told the journalist Robert Scheer in a recorded interview that Reagan agreed with him on his views on Biblical prophecies and that it sometimes seems to the President that armageddon is approaching "very rapidly."

Reagan often expresses a religious determinism, the article's author continues. The President believes that his life and the life of others are controlled by a divine plan. He has asserted either directly or indirectly that, in his opinion, his career is guided by the hand of God.

Such personal pronouncements by Reagan, the article goes on to say, lend special pointedness to the question of what Reagan might mean when he uses the term "armageddon." Does he really expect the onset of the final battle between good and evil in the course of a nuclear catastrophe? Is armageddon really connected in his mind with his once-expressed belief that limited nuclear conflict need not necessarily lead to universal nuclear catastrophe?

In this light, R. Dugger writes in conclusion that the fact that President Reagan believes that armageddon may start in the Near East within our generation's lifetime -- and that means the end of the world -- is serious news. Of course, it is impossible to prove a connection between this clearly expressed belief and the President's possible actions as commander in chief...But it is certainly a problem worthy of deeper study.

BOLSHAKOV: REAGAN MORALITY TURNED INSIDE OUT

PM241213 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 20 April First Edition publishes on page 4 under the headline "'Highly Moral' Stiflers...or Latter Day 'Moralists' From the White House" a 2,200-word article by V. Bolshakov contrasting the U.S. Administration's "moral rhetoric" about defending democracy with its "aggressive actions" in, for example, Grenada, Lebanon, and Central America aimed at "stifling freedom, democracy, and change."

Reagan talks, Bolshakov says, of "defending peace, freedom, and human dignity," but interferes blatantly in Grenada's internal affairs, kills innocent people in Lebanon, and supports an overtly fascist regime in El Salvador. These actions, Bolshakov continues, are not based on any "moral values" but on the desire to further "the interests of big business" and "stifle communism." The "heroes of Grenada," like Lieutenant Calley in Vietnam, were fired only by "hatred of communism," he says. It is evident, he concludes, that the so-called "moral values" Reagan professes are really "morality turned inside out, the morals of stiflers of progress, freedom, and independence of peoples."

HART, HAIG, O'NEILL CRITICIZE REAGAN POLICY

PM241442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Inspires No Confidence': Criticism of White House Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Mew York, 23 Apr -- The Reagan administration's policy in the arms control sphere was described as "incorrect" and "unconstructive" by one of the contenders for the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination, Senator G. Hart. In my opinion, he stated on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," the present White House chief is using the extremely important question of arms control for his own political purposes. Thus the U.S. President has recently put forward a number of "initiatives" in this sphere, but it was quite clear that they are all unrealistic and will naturally be rejected by the Soviet Union. The USSR is evidently not about to play into Reagan's hands in his political game, which is designed only to make an impression on American voters in election year. The United States must review its approach to the arms control problem, G. Hart stressed.

The senator condemned the Reagan administration's support for repressive dictatorial regimes in Central America. I object decisively, he stated, in particular, to the granting of any aid to El Salvador, whose government encourages terror and violence in the country.

Washington, 23 Apr -- In the present Washington administration foreign policy issues are directed by people who do not have the necessary professional qualities, abilities, or experience. That opinion was put forward by former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in an interview for the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

"Anyone who studies this problem thoroughly, comes to the conclusion that these people's idea of foreign policy has nothing in common with reality," he said. To illustrate his words, he noted that the people at the helm of U.S. foreign policy "do not see the connections between different problems, cannot predict how a particular measure adopted in one sphere will affect another area of policy. They do not understand that a decision on a particular question must be taken only after carefully considering all the possible consequences," A. Haig said.

The present U.S. Government, A. Haig noted, is characterized by an "inclination to exaggerate America's ability to act in the foreign policy arena unilaterally, ignoring the needs and concerns" even of America's allies.

The former secretary of state answered in the negative when asked whether, in his view, the Reagan administration is pursuing the right course in relation to the Soviet Union. It is clear from his words that the "peace-loving" assurances recently emanating from the White House are flagrantly electoral in nature, and this is "bad policy." "You can't fool the Russians," he said. "They know all this very well from past experience."

The only "achievement" of the country's present government, in Haig's opinion, is the buildup in the U.S. military potential.

President Reagan's foreign policy inspires no confidence, T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, stated.

U.S. CRACKDOWN ON EXPORT LICENSES SCORED

LD241901 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The Reagan administration's crackdown on the issuance of export licenses, designed to curtail business links with socialist and some other countries, has, the British paper FINANCIAL TIMES reported, drawn fire from 250 American companies as well as a whole number of states, especially those in Western Europe.

One's feeling after reading this report is that of amazement. It would seem that Washington should have drawn the appropriate lesson from the disgraceful failure of its attempts to force its allies to adopt sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and from the fact that this discriminatory policy has cost American companies themselves billions of dollars in lost orders and profits. The newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL also asked, in surprise, if the present administration had failed to draw conclusions from the fiasco of its sanctions against the Siberian gas pipeline, which had not prevented the Russians from building it but had dearly cost the American industry both financially and in terms of prestige.

Even W. Allen Wallis, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, observed that the American "sanctions" against the Soviet Union had not made any meaningful impact on the Soviet economy, which, he said, had been steadily expanding for the past several years.

But they really have failed to learn their lesson. The reasons why Washington has remained so shortsightedly and stubbornly committed to the policy of sanctions should be sought not only in its zealous anti-communism but also in its obvious desire to press its competitors down, by shutting them off the capacious market in the USSR and other socialist countries. All indications are that this is also realized in Western Europe. The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe said in a recent report that Western Europe's trade with the East last year had been brisker than with other countries. Characteristically, the share of Western Europe in the USSR's trade with developed capitalist states increased from 79 percent in 1982 to 82 percent in 1983, whereas the respective shares of the United States and Japan continued to contract owing to the shortsighted policy of the ruling circles of these countries.

To Western Europe, trade with socialist countries means orders worth billions of dollars, providing employment to at least three million people, which is of special significance in view of difficulties and wholesale unemployment in these countries and Washington's overt financial and commercial pressure on them. Importantly, most of the orders are awarded to metallurgical, manufacturing and other West European industries, which have been hit hardest by recession. Trade with the USSR also assures Western Europe of natural gas supplies, the cheapest fuel.

The measures contemplated by the Reagan administration and Congress provide also for making the subsidiaries of American corporations in Western Europe subordinate not to the laws of the host countries but to U.S. laws. If this is not an open encroachment on the sovereignty of West European states, then what is it? It is obviously not for nothing that Helmut Riger, the Social Democratic Party of Germany's deputy to the European Parliament, said that, in spite of close economic cooperation with the United States, West European countries were not going to disregard their own interests in trade with the East and other regions, while the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL stressed that Washington's desire to ram sanctions against the USSR down the throat of Western Europe had angered American allies.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ARKHIPOV TO VISIT CHINA

LD250610 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will visit China between May 10 and 20 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

REAGAN TAIWAN STANCE DAMPER TO PRC AMICABILITY

PM241448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Commentary": "How Does One Hold a Pigeon's Egg?"]

[Text] A great deal of hustle and bustle is going on in the White House prior to the long journey -- all the President's men are busy preparing the Reagan couple for the trip to Beijing. It is clear to everyone that the visit's main aim is to create an impression. And an impression not so much on the Chinese, it goes without saying, as on American voters.

And thus, in order that the President should not appear fatigued and should be able to adapt to local time, it has been decided to spread the journey by air from Washington to Beijing over almost a week, with stopovers in California, Hawaii, and Guam. At the same time this will give the White House boss time to leaf through some material on the country he is visiting. The truth is, in the words of the President himself, his spouse is much better read on China than he is, and he intends to turn to her for information.

On the other hand, Reagan has been successful in another area. In order to impress his Beijing hosts, and even more so, American television viewers, he has learned to eat with chopsticks. However, demonstrating this art can sometimes be highly risky. What if the guest's inclination to make himself out to be a "dove of peace" should cause his hosts to regale him with such a delicacy of Chinese cuisine as pigeon's eggs? They are so slippery that usually no foreigner is able to hold them with chopsticks.

Indeed, dealing with Chinese cuisine is no easy matter. Reagan saw this the other day when he received some Beijing journalists in the White House.

"Mr President, the difference in approach to the Taiwan problem is an unresolved problem in Sino-American relations. What sort of measures are you, as U.S. President, prepared to take to eliminate this difference?" was the question which came.

"We do not intend to turn aside from old friends in order, so to speak, to win new ones," Reagan evasively answered.

"As I understand it, you mean friendly relations between peoples but not governments?" the correspondent continued.

"We have unofficial relations with the Taiwanese people based on friendship, trade, and such like things...," the President answered, bringing himself to a sharp halt, since the reference to "such like things" could have brought to mind the continuing supplies of American weapons to Taiwan.

To the State Department's great relief, this question was not raised. However, the problem of the flagrant violation of China's sovereignty has by no means disappeared. After all, Washington has simply not renounced its "two Chinas" policy. And to project amicability while doing so is as difficult as it is to hold a slippery pigeon's egg with chopsticks.

PRC REPORT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN DRA SCORED

LD141013 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The Moscow daily IZVESTIYA has condemned the unseemly activity of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which picked up Washington's slanderous allegations that the Soviet Union used toxic chemicals in Afghanistan. These are documents proving that the United States is engaged in spreading this monstrous lie in order to conceal its own crimes committed in the course of its undeclared war against Afghanistan. Afghan counterrevolutionaries are using chemical weapons supplied by the United States in their acts of terror and subversion. Recently, Afghanistan's security forces detained a (Guzyam Haydar), who had been ordered to bring from Pakistan to Kabul potassium cyanide to poison drinking water sources in the Afghan capital.

PRC EXPRESS TRAIN CREW ENTERTAINED IN MOSCOW

OW250533 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Chinese crew members of the Beijing-Moscow through express train held a get-together on 24 April at the Central Scientific Research Institute for Technical and Economic Information, Arts and Propaganda of the Soviet Ministry of Railways in Moscow. The get-together was jointly sponsored by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and Soviet Railways. The hosts briefed the Chinese guests on the work of the institute and the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

U.S.-S. KOREA 'MILGON-84' EXERCISE PROVOCATIVE

LD242007 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Hardly has the dust settled after the unprecedented in their scale American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" exercises, as Washington started jointly with Seoul new military manoeuvres named "Milgon-84". The fresh muscle-flexing demonstration with a scenario of "repelling" a certain "penetration", "a threat of aggression", that is clearly imaginery, is clearly of a provocative character, above all, towards the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The exercises are a fresh step in the endless series of aggressive preparations carried out by the USA in the Far East and all over the Asian-Pacific region.

It is known that the Reagan administration views the Far East as one of the main arenas of military-political confrontation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It is precisely with that aim that South Korea, as the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said, has been turned into an "advanced line of Western defence", in other words, into a forward aggressive base. The Pentagon is building up there the might of its 40-thousand-strong occupation corps. In the south of the peninsula it has already deployed nearly a thousand units of nuclear weapons and various vehicles for its delivery, including "F-16" fighter-bombers. It is also studying plans for the deployment there of medium-range nuclear missiles and of neutron weapons.

Highly symptomatic is the parallel holding of American-South Korean and American-Japanese military exercises. Japan which, as the CHICAGO TRIBUNE put it, has completely sided with the Western camp, is another bridgehead, which the U.S. Administration wishes to use fully in its aggressive preparations in the Asian-Pacific area. American top brass point out with gratification that under the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet the USA and Japan are carrying out such measures that were impossible politically four years ago.

What is the point at issue? A closer military cooperation including the holding of joint military exercises in the air, at sea and on land, joint military planning, including operations to block international straits, above all, those which serve as an outlet from the seas of Okhotsk and Japan, the sharing of responsibility for control of air and high seas stretching for thousands of miles from the shores of Japan, etc. In common with South Korea, the USA is turning into its nuclear base, instigating it onto the path of unrestrained military preparations.

In all sorts of action by the USA in the Asian-Pacific area one can increasingly clearly see steps aimed at creating a tripartite strategic structure USA-Japan-South Korea on whose basis Washington plans to cobble together in the East, following the NATO pattern in the West, an aggressive military-political bloc, by drawing into it other states, above all, the ASEAN countries.

The broadening of military-political activities of the USA, which are of a provocative character, heightens tension in the Far East and all over the Asian-Pacific region, creates a direct threat to peace and security to the countries situated there.

DRA ARMY ROUTS BIG REBEL BAND NORTH OF KABUL

LN250818 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The Afghan Army has routed a big band north of Kabul that has been terrorizing the population. According to Radio Kabul, prisoners have been taken and weapons of Western make captured. It is with the help of such bands that the United States is conducting the undeclared war against Afghanistan. As a result, damage was done to the republic in the past 6 years running into 35 billion afghanis. Many schools, hospitals, and mosques were destroyed; civilians are also being killed. At the decision of the World Peace Council, a week of solidarity with Afghanistan is now being held. It is timed with the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution which is on 27 April. In many countries there are meetings denouncing the United States' undeclared war against the republic.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1984 SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

GF241412 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Apr 84 p 1

[From the Economic and Business Review supplement]

[Text] Islamabad, April 18: -- Pakistan and the Soviet Union will exchange goods worth 92 million dollars during 1984 under an agreement signed in Moscow.

The agreement was signed by the secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Mr Izharul Haque, and the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr I.T. Grishin, on behalf of their respective countries.

Under the agreement, Pakistan's exports to the Soviet Union will include finished articles of cotton and leather in exchange for machines and equipments, the protocol provides for a considerable expansion of mutual trade.

The commerce secretary during his stay in the Soviet Union, also visited Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, and visited off-shore oil-fields. He also met the leaders of the Azerbaijan Muslims.

A great interest has been shown by the authorities of Azerbaijan province to import Basmati-rice from Pakistan, Mr Izharul Haque said on his return here the other day.

SRV COMMANDER LINKS PRC AGGRESSION, REAGAN VISIT

LD241142 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Our reporter has visited the Sino-Vietnamese border where Chinese military provocations continue since early April. Vietnam sustained heavy civilian casualties as a result. The deputy commander of its Armed Forces in Lang Son Province, Colonel (Nong Ngo Kat), has said in an interview that China had timed its aggressive acts with the visit to Beijing by America's President Reagan.

'MILITARY ASPECT' MARKS THAI PREMIER'S U.S. TRIP

PM241012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Z. Agafonov "International Commentary": "With a Militarist Emphasis"]

[Text] In the 4 short days of his Washington stay, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon found time to meet with the U.S. President, the secretary of state, and the Pentagon chief, to double the Thai Army's tank pool, to obtain the "go-ahead" at the highest level for the delicate matter of supplying Bangkok with ultramodern F-16 fighters, and at the same time to win from Uncle Sam more than $110 million for military needs in the next fiscal year.

The results of P. Tinsulanon's trip can hardly be called a sensation. However, the Thai guest's visit to Washington is noteworthy precisely because it defines the clear guidelines along which American-Thai relations and U.S. policy in Southeast Asia in general are built.

First and foremost -- and this was stressed during the visit -- the predominant aspect of Washington-Bangkok ties today is the military aspect. This bias is welcomed by both sides, which argue for it in terms of the existence of some kind of "threats" to the security of Thailand, which has been declared a "frontline" state since the Reagan administration came to the White House. True, the Americans emphasize the Soviet threat while the Thais prefer the Vietnamese threat, but this does not change the crux of the matter, because what is important is not the screen, but what is done behind it. Washington calls for militarization, Bangkok willingly responds; the United States sets terms, Thailand accepts them.

The two countries' military partnership is widening from year to year. The Pentagon has become Thailand's main contractor, supplying 85 percent of all weapons deliveries to Bangkok -- the volume of which is constantly increasing. Thailand's spending on military needs has more than trebled recently. The United States does all it can to foster this gratifying zeal -- it whips up militarist hysteria both with propaganda (the same old "threats") and in material ways. Of considerable importance are credits and loans for military purchases, which Washington uses to stimulate Bangkok's military ambitions. The graph of the growth in dollar subsidies is steadily rising -- 80 million in 1983, 91 million in 1984, and the aforementioned 110 million in 1985.

But it is not only a matter of buying and selling military hardware. A strengthening of direct contacts between the two countries' armies is emerging. Last year no less than 12 American-Thai maneuvers were held, and developments are under way in the sphere of joint planning of combat operations in case of "emergencies." Thailand is an active proponent of the Pentagon concept of creating a regional military structure under American control, and advocates a buildup of the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia.

In this connection, it is apposite to recall that a number of sites of Thai territory are used by the Pentagon as staging posts for the shipment of troops and armaments. Against this background, the definition of American-Thai relations as "allied" relations, emphasized during P. Tinsulanon's visit, tells us much.

In playing on Bangkok's militarist sentiments, Washington pursues several goals: drawing Thailand -- and through it, the other ASEAN states -- into the orbit of American strategic planning; maintaining a seat of confrontation in the region, on the crest of which the United States seeks to consolidate its influence by acting as a guarantor of "stability and security" for the ASEAN countries in the face of mythical "threats"; transforming ASEAN into a military bloc under U.S. auspices.

The results of the Thai premier's trip to Washington are determined by these goals. The tanks obtained by Bangkok from the Pentagon arsenals will be deployed in regions bordering on Kampuchea. Such actions can only be called frank instigation to armed confrontation with the PRK. The F-16's promised to Thailand will spur on the arms race in the region, which, according to Washington's calculations, will sooner or later lead the ASEAN states into military integration with the United States.

In a word, people across the ocean are once again gambling on the escalation of tension and militarism. A dangerous ploy.

U.S. DEPLOYS NUCLEAR WEAPONS THROUGHOUT ASIA

LD211028 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Dmitriy Volskiy, an observer of the Moscow weekly NEW TIMES, analyzes U.S. nuclear plans for Asia:

The deployment of the American Pershing-II's and cruises, under way in Western Europe, is undermining the security not only of Europe, but a vast zone in Southwest Asia. Why? Because these nuclear weapons, which the Americans themselves have admitted to be first-strike weapons and can be targeted not only on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries but, as former U.S. President Richard Nixon noted, Euromissiles can be used without any special redeployment for a nuclear attack on vast regions in North Africa and the Persian Gulf. He made this statement in a recent interview to the West German magazine DER STERN. And you remember that it was under Nixon that Washington began to plan Euromissile deployment. What was meant, moreover, was the use not only of so-called classical nuclear weapons in the Gulf zone, but also neutron weapons. Pentagon officials made that clear in 1982 when they declassified Defense Secretary Weinberger's statement on the possibility of using neutron weapons outside Europe. He said directly that he meant the Persian Gulf.

According to the Asian press, there are stocks of neutron bombs, to say nothing of conventional nuclear weapons, on Diego Garcia Island, the Pentagon's largest base in the Indian Ocean. Strategic bombers can quickly deliver this lethal cargo to vital centers in many Asian countries. But can it be said that the planned positioning of Pershing-II's and cruises in Turkey, Pakistan, and the Far East is a lesser danger to the Asian countries? The American command has long since kept nuclear weapons at the ready in the Far East -- for example, aboard the ships of the 7th Pacific Fleet and with the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. There, too, the ominous ghost of neutron death is taking shape.

About a year ago, the well-informed American newsman Jack Anderson said in THE WASHINGTON POST that Washington and Seoul were preparing an agreement to site American neutron warheads in the South Korean bridgehead.

Mind, the barbarous weapons are intended to kill everything living but to leave material values intact, and they are designed for use in densely populated countries rich in natural resources, including most Asian countries.

Washington would like to squeeze the major countries of the continent in giant vices of nuclear and neutron weapons. It would like to do so from three directions at the same time: from the west, Europe; from the south, the Indian Ocean; and from the east, the Pacific zone, where the Pentagon is already using not only South Korea and Japan but also Micronesia, an archipelago spanning a vast ocean area. Micronesia became a U.S. nuclear-proving ground back in the fifties. In defiance of the U.S. [as heard] mandate, the Americans are annexing it to turn it into a springboard of aggressive action in Asia.

Not suprisingly, U.S. propaganda services invent falsehoods to camouflage the true aims of Washington. They claim that Washington's bellicose action and preparations are an answer to what they call a Soviet threat. They also claim that these actions bear a defensive character and for that reason do not breed nuclear threat to Asia. Quite the contrary, they allege that they scale it down and serve to maintain peace.

But assertions of this kind increasingly conflict with political realities, and the reality is this: U.S. strategy in Asia, and in Europe too, is based on the concept of a first nuclear strike. It's significant that Washington keeps refusing to follow the Soviet example and to pledge not to use nuclear weapons first and that the United States has virtually rejected the new important Soviet initiative advanced on the second of last month by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, President Konstantin Chernenko, concerning a code of behavior among the nuclear powers. If a code of this kind were adopted, it would undoubtedly help ease the situation in the world and consequently on the Asian Continent.

The Asian countries, first of all those where the United States has deployed or is going to deploy nuclear missiles, strategic bombers and other first-strike weapons, are turning, as a number of NATO countries in Western Europe, into Washington's nuclear hostages. It's easy to imagine what this is fraught with for them. It's also noteworthy that America's hostages in Asia are in some respects in an even more dangerous position than its European ones because experience shows that in Asia the American military acts in a more adventurist way than in Europe, where the main forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization confront one another. The people of Asia remember that it was in Asia that the United States used nuclear weapons for the first time and incinerated in August 1945 the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It's natural, therefore, that the Asian people are building up the struggle against the U.S. nuclear threat and joining the global antiwar movement.

RESULTS OF GROMYKO VISIT TO HUNGARY VIEWED

LD241536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The official friendly visit to Hungary by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, which took place last week, was a great event in the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations. At the foundation of Soviet-Hungarian relations lie the immovable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This was shown once again in complete clarity by the meetings and discussions between Comrade Gromyko and the Hungarian leaders.

Cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union is developing in a businesslike and confident way. As never before, it is filled with deep content and embraces practically all the most important fields of life. It is of principled importance that the tendency toward advancing development in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is maintaining a good rate. Close and fruitful links between the CPSU and the MSZMP, state bodies, and public organizations are developing and joint action in international affairs is being further improved. Trade turnover is growing dynamically and production cooperation and specialization are being expanded. Contacts in the fields of science and culture are getting deeper.

A place of priority in the policies of the Soviet Union and Hungary is occupied by the deepening in every way of friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialism, and of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. This fact was clearly reflected during the talks. The sides stressed the great importance of the Warsaw Pact, which reliably ensures the security of the states participating in it, and stated their intention to seek a further deepening of economic integration within the CEMA framework in the interests of every member-country and the socialist community as a whole.

There was also a unity of views revealed by the exchange of opinions on international issues. This confirmed the deep adherence of the Soviet Union and Hungary to the general course of the fraternal countries aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war and limiting the arms race, primarily that of nuclear arms; and at disarmament, with strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security; and a return to detente and international cooperation with equal rights. The achievement of these aims is served by the major proposals that have been made by the allied socialist states in the Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow joint statement.

The new Soviet peace initiatives submitted by Comrade Chernenko have received a high appraisal from Hungarian leaders. They particularly noted the importance of the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to reach agreement at any time with the other nuclear powers on making relations between them subject to definite norms with the character of obligations.

The talks have confirmed with complete clarity the adherence of the two countries to the development of all-round interaction for the purposes of socialist and communist construction and the strengthening of our community and international peace. The press of the fraternal countries evaluated them with complete justification as a new step in the deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND CRITICIZED

LD242146 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 TASS -- The "White Paper" devoted to the United States' policy towards Poland, which was issued here, exposes the policy of the Reagan administration spearheaded against the interests of the Polish People's Republic. The facts and the documents cited in the book confirm that the economic "sanctions" introduced by Reagan against Poland resulted in an economic damage to Polish economy of over 12 billion dollars in 1980-1983. The size of this damage was confirmed the other day by W. Wallis, a representative of the U.S. Administration, at the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

After martial law was introduced in Poland on December 13, 1981, the authors of the book point out, Washington further stepped up its large-scale campaign against Poland, doing its utmost in an attempt to prevent a normalization of the situation in the country. The "special group for the study of the situation in Poland," which was set up by the White House with U.S. Vice-President George Bush at its head, was viewed as some kind of a headquarters to outline and coordinate the actions of various American departments and services for giving "assistance" to the forces of the Polish counter-revolution.

As is pointed out in the "White Paper," along with the economic "sanctions" the United States launched instigatory activities, a propaganda subversion campaign against Poland, impudently interfering in the sovereign country's home affairs. The NATO bloc acts in the same spirit. It has made and continues making anti-Polish statements to Washington's dictation in the "cold war" spirit.

Washington's aggressive anti-Polish policy, the "White Paper" stresses, has suffered a fiasco. The Polish People's Republic is not alone -- on its side are true friends and allies in the Warsaw Treaty, above all, the Soviet Union. Most countries of the world have not yielded to the American diktat and continue developing friendly relations with People's Poland.

The Polish People's Republic, as the authors of the "White Paper" stress, resolutely rejects American diktat and the policy of discrimination.

U.S. Interference Cited

PM241337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP Commentary"]

[Text] The United States, where a ramified network of subversion organizations has been set up, plays the dominant role in subversive actions against the socialist countries. The U.S. and NATO special services display particular activeness in relation to Poland, a PAP commentary stresses.

The Western subversion and espionage centers, first and foremost the U.S. CIA, continue to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. They conduct intensive operations with a view to undermining the social system in Poland, sowing anarchy, and hampering the stabilization of the country's socioeconomic development. The U.S. and NATO special services, the commentary says, send to Poland various kinds of "envoys" who play the part of liaison officers with the antistate underground, which the West generously supplies with money and subversive materials.

The United States in constantly stepping up its psychological warfare against Poland, spending vast resources on this.

Thus, for instance, last year's appropriations for the activity of the Voice of America radio station were increased by 33 percent, and by another 22 percent this year. The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) budget also increases annually.

As PAP notes, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are in the service of the CIA, daily send out a torrent of lies and slander against Poland. They dress the extremist figures from the ranks of the former Solidarity in the garb of "champions of human rights" who "express" the will of the whole of society, and try in every way to maintain the myth that an organized opposition exists in Poland. Emigre groupings united around the Western-published journals KULTURA and ANEKS, as well as the so-called overseas Solidarity bureaus, operate actively against Poland.

However, attempts to undermine the socialist system in Poland are failing. Poland resolutely rebuffs the West's aggressive intrigues, the PAP commentary stresses.

'DAYS OF POLISH CULTURE' ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Demichev Attends Reception

PM241535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Indestructible Ties"]

[Text] On 20 April, the USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception in honor of the participants in the 'Days of Polish Culture' in the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by the official Polish delegation headed by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Present on the Soviet side were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee culture section; and the leaders of a number of state and public orgnizations and figures of culture.

P.N. Demichev received K. Zygulski, Polish minister of culture and art. Their talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, discussed questions of the further qualitative development, intensification and expansion of cultural ties between the USSR and Poland.

Rusakov Receives Poles

PM241744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 20 April, a meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee between K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who has been heading the Polish delegation which has come to the Soviet Union to take part in the 'Days of Polish Culture'. Some questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR were discussed.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

GROMYKO, ANDREOTTI END TALKS, ADOPT STATEMENT

Talks Reviewed

LD241248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Talks ended in the Kremlin today between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs. An exchange of opinions took place on problems concerning the situation in a number of regions of the world, from the point of view of the necessity of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension and preventing new ones from arising.

Certain points of continuity appeared on a number of issues in the approaches of the Soviet Union and Italy. Both sides confirmed their adherence to the goals of an all-embracing political settlement in the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and corresponding views on the ways of attaining these goals were expounded.

Reviewing the situation in Lebanon, Andrey Andreoyevich Gromyko underlined the urgent necessity for Israel to cease its occupation of a party of Lebenase territory, and also underlined the impermissibility of interference on the part of the United States and other Western states in Lebanon's internal affairs. It was pointed out on both sides that both the USSR and Italy are in favor of Lebanon being a sovereign and independent state. The sides will continue their consultations on Near East issues.

The ministers confirmed that the Soviet Union and Italy advocate the urgent cessation of the senseless and bloody war between Iran and Iraq.

There was a useful exchange of opinions on a number of aspects of the situation in Africa, primarily in the south of that continent.

The Soviet side also drew attention to the tense situation in Central America caused by the aggressive actions of the United States, which is trying to impose its regime on other sovereign states. Normalization of the situation in that region is possible only on the basis of respect for the right of each people to determine its own destiny and strict observance of the principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international law.

During a discussion of issues relating to the present state of and prospects for development of Soviet-Italian relations, Comrade Gromyko underlined that -- as the 60 years of experience of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Italy demonstrates -- only peaceful cooperation serves the interests of the peoples of the two countries. On the whole, satisfaction was expressed with the progress of affairs in the trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural spheres, which occupy an important place in the totality of Soviet-Italian relations; and readiness was expressed on both sides to continue to develop business cooperation wherever this corresponds to mutual interests. It was also agreed to maintain political dialogue on the basis of the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations.

During the course of the negotiations, a joint Soviet-Italian statement was adopted. The text of the statement is being published in the press. The talks were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere.

More on Meeting With Chernenko

LD241039 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 24 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti paying a visit to the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The sides discussed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere a number of key aspects of the development of the international situation and bilateral Soviet-Italian relations. Konstantin Chernenko reiterated the Soviet Union's immutable commitment to the cause of peace and security of the peoples. He stressed that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles -- which are first-strike weapons -- in some West European countries including Italy, seriously aggravated the war threat. This makes it even more important to return relations between states with different social systems into the channel of detente, and to create a climate of trust among states. Special attention was drawn in this connection to the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

The sides were unanimous that it is desirable further to extend mutually-beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy in different fields. If both sides guide themselves in their actions by the broad interests of peace and security, Konstantin Chernenko noted, the future of Soviet-Italian relations can be viewed with greater confidence.

Chernenko Comments on Olympics

AU241552 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Moscow, April 24 -- Italian Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti called on the Soviet Union here today to scotch fears of a Soviet boycott of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer.

In an unexpected move during his meeting with Soviet party leader and head-of-state Konstantin Chernenko this morning, the Italian diplomatic chief said it would be "very sad if the games were ruined for the second time by political divisions."

Last time round in Moscow, an American-led boycott imposed because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan kept many countries away from the Olympic stadiums in the Soviet capital.

Before coming to Moscow, Andreotti received messages from the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch and Italian Olympic Committee President Primo Nebiold urging him to try and "remove Soviet objections" to taking part in the Los Angeles Games. Chernenko told him that, if the international committee's meeting convened at Soviet request in Lausanne today does not solve the controversial points with the games' organizers, Soviet officials would be ready to meet Samaranch in Moscow provided he comes armed with authorization to take decisions that are also binding on the United States.

Andreotti Comments, Departs

LD241813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Guilio Andreotti left Moscow today for Rome. At Vnukovo airport he was seen off by Comrade Gromyko and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Italy's ambassador in the USSR Migliuolo.

Here is what Giulio Andreotti had to say before take-off:

[Begin recording] [Andreotti in Italian fading to Russian translation] I am very satisfied with the fact that during the meetings and conversations, we were able, with great clarity and frankness, to review both the development of bilateral relations and, on a more general level, problems of the present international situation.

I believe the possibility currently exists for dialogue and the search for mutual understanding -- not only between our two countries, but among all states. Maximum effort must be applied in order to advance along the path of preserving and strengthening peace, and the talks held here in Moscow are undoubtedly conducive to that.

In my view, it is our duty, to strive for cooperation, not for the creation of reasons for friction and tension. [end recording]

Joint Statement Issued

LD241617 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 24 TASS -- A Soviet-Italian statement, released here today, reads:

The sides, seriously concerned about tensions characterising the present-day international situation, proceed, given all the differences in their appraisals of the causes of this, from the common conviction that it is necessary to work energetically to improve the European and international situation. Guiding themselves by the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, they agree that there exists an urgent need for joint and constructive efforts aimed at lessening tension and strengthening peace.

The sides recognize the fundamental importance that is attached in this context to efforts aimed at achieving agreements on the limitation and reduction of armaments and at creating conditions of trust and security capable of contributing in practice to the growth of international stability and the lessening of the threat of war.

In this context, the Soviet Union and Italy believe, particular importance is attached to the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons; there can be no winners in nuclear war.

The sides state their intention to facilitate in the immediate future agreement in the spirit of constructive cooperation on the text of a convention effectively ensuring the complete elimination of inhuman chemical weapons.

The sides believe it necessary for the Geneva Disarmament Conference to set about reviewing in substance the problems of preventing the arms race in outer space.

They are in favour of making the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons universal and more effective, and in favour of restricting the arms race and effecting arms reductions.

The sides believe that it is necessary to give a fresh impetus to the talks conducted in Vienna on reductions of armed forces and armaments, and on relevant measures in central Europe to achieve agreements to guarantee the equilibrium of the forces confronting each other at a lower level than today with ensuring the security interests of all the sides.

The sides reiterate the great importance they attach to the Stockholm conference. In view of the obligation of the participating states under the Helsinki Final Act to refrain in their mutual relations from the use or threat of force, they express themselves in favour of achieving at the conference tangible agreements which could contribute politically and militarily to stronger security and trust in Europe.

The sides consider it useful to cooperate with each other to lessen international tension and remove seats of this tension by reaching political settlement at the negotiating table on the basis of the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The sides proceed from the assumption that the creation of an atmosphere of trust in relations between states in the present circumstances is one of the substantial preconditions for the resumption of the process of detente and the normalisation of the international situation.

In full accord with the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations, they are unanimous with regard to the usefulness of close contacts between the two countries in order to achieve the above goals.

U.S. INTEREST IN UK-LIBYA INCIDENT 'SIGNIFICANT'

PM241530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "On the Incident in London"]

[Text] According to news agency reports from London, the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Britain by large forces of British police has been going on for several days now. Marksmen have taken up positions around the Libyan mission building and on the roofs of adjoining blocks. A group of servicemen belonging to the special anti-terrorist squad has been urgently summoned to the British capital in case a decision is taken to storm the People's Bureau.

The British authorities' actions followed an incident on the morning of 17 April in the square in front of the Libyan diplomatic mission during a demonstration organized by opponents of the current Libyan regime. There was a sudden burst of gunfire, as a result of which a policewoman died and several people were wounded.

Without waiting for all the circumstances of the incident and the identity of the marksman to be elucidated, London officials hastened to place responsibility for the incident on employees of the Libyan People's Bureau. British Home Secretary Brittan demanded that Libyan diplomats leave the mission and give the police the opportunity to search it "for weapons and explosives."

It is typical that this demand surpised even British international law specialists, since it attests to the British authorities' readiness to resort to overt violations of the Vienna Convention provision governing the status of diplomats and embassies. Speaking on a television news program M. (Zelder), professor of international law at the London School of Economics, said in particular that such actions violate international law. He noted that "an intrusion onto an embassy's territory cannot be made under any circumstances." A report has also been received from the British capital that the Foreign Office "is advising the immediate expulsion of Libyan diplomats from the country and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Libya."

The Libyan Jamahiriyah's People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), resolutely rebuffing allegations of its involvement in the shooting in the British capital during the attack by anti-Libyan elements on Libya's diplomatic mission, officially informed the UN secretary general of the British authorities' flagrant violation of the provisions of the Vienna Convention defining interstate relations. The violation is embodied in the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in Britian by British police and the arrest of a number of its employees. Libya's UN representative appealed to its secretary general to help resolve the situation.

The official statement disseminated in Tripoli contains a resolute protest over the unprecedented actions taken vis-a-vis the Libyan diplomatic mission in London. It also stresses that the British authorities were guilty of encouraging elements hostile to people's power in Libya to hold an anti-Libyan demonstration. The document points out that the Libyan Jamahiriyah lays all responsiblity for what is happening in London, including, apart from everything else, the raids by the "guardians of law and order" on the Libyan Arab College and the apartments of Libyans living in Britain, on the British Government.

As yet, reports from London do not make it possible to compile a full and clear picture of the Libyan People's Bureau incident. However, a number of factors attract special attention. It is significant that the events of 17 April happened soon after President Reagan signed Directive No 138, in accordance with which the United States arrogates to itself the right to "launch preemptive strikes" against "terrorists" abroad. As is known, Washington includes national freedom fighters among their number. What is more, the U.S. Administration ranks as "terrorist" states a whole range of developing states that are pursuing progressive policies independent of the White House.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is also included on the "black list" of targets for "preemptive" military-political actions. The U.S. reaction to the incident in London is also indicative. Literally the next day, U.S. officials warned that they are now examining the possibility of carrying out military operations against countries such as Libya if they have cogent proof of a "terrorist threat" from that quarter. Secretary of State Shultz had not finished this statement before the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga was en route to Libya from the western Mediterranean. A Pentagon spokesman reported that the Saratoga's aircraft will take part in air operations in the Gulf of Sidra region.

Thus we are talking about preparations for the next U.S. provocation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, whose anti-imperialist course in the international arena has long been causing unconcealed bitterness in Washington. We cannot fail to note that in recent years, the United States has feverishly sought pretexts to "teach a lesson" by force of arms to the Tripoli regime, which it views as "unwelcome."

What is more, the U.S. espionage department -- the CIA -- has systematically worked to create situations that would allow the United States to "teach" a lesson to Libya, which rejects imperialist diktat and does not wish to abandon its chosen path of independent progressive development.

Something else is known. In fueling tension around the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the White House is striving to include in its anti-Libyan row its NATO allies, as well as those regimes of the Arab East and Africa obedient to it.

NORWEGIAN STANCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CRITICIZED

LD231717 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 23 Apr 84

["Nuclear-Free Zones Are the Dictate of Our Time" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 23 TASS -- TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

It is easy to imagine the surprise of people if someone called a sturdy, loudly crying new-born baby a stillborn. The recent statement of the Prime Minister of Norway Kaare Willoch can produce the same impression. In an interview with the Danish newspaper JYLLANDS-POSTEN, the head of the Norwegian Government described as stillborn the idea to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe only because it does not appeal to him, or rather does not suit Washington.

The idea to create nuclear-free zones on our planet, including in the north of Europe, has long become a reality, and the number of its supporters is growing. The Soviet Union, whose policy is aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, highly appreciated the topicality of proposals put forward by Finland to proclaim northern Europe to be a nuclear-free zone and to ensure durable peace in that region. Moreover, the Soviet side voiced its readiness not only to respect the status of such a zone and not to use nuclear weapons against North European countries included in the zone, but also to consider some measures, and rather substantial ones, concerning its own territory adjacent to the zone which would promote the consolidation of its non-nuclear status.

This is a very important step, meeting the desire of those who are really striving to ward off the nuclear threat from northern Europe.

What is Norway's stand on this vitally important problem? Its answer is "no nuclear-free zone," because the zone would tie the hands of NATO and the U.S. in the area which the Pentagon finds suitable for putting into practice the doctrine of a "limited war."

Storages for American military hardware are deployed on the Norwegian territory, dozens of airfields and naval bases are readjusted for handling planes with nuclear weapons on board and missile-carrying submarines. According to the Western press, American artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear and neutron shells are already stored in the depots near Trondelag.

It is natural that if Norwegian soil is being turned into a springboard for NATO and the U.S., the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe can evoke only dissatisfaction and irritation among the supporters of the Pentagon. Meanwhile, the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe can become a major step towards the lessening of international tension as a whole. The public of Scandinavian countries, as well as the overwhelming majority of people in other European countries, are well aware of it.

For instance, in Britain over 170 municipal councils proclaimed their territories to be nuclear-free zones. Two thirds of the adult population of that country oppose the U.S. nuclear policy. In West Germany, 80 cities hold similar stand. About 75 per cent of its population do not agree with the deployment of "Pershing-II" and cruise missiles. 83 per cent of Italians come out against the deployment of American nuclear missiles on their territory.

Real facts do not corroborate the conclusion drawn by the Prime Minister of Norway Willoch. The peoples of Europe, including Scandinavia, know very well what nuclear weapons can bring to them, and for this reason they come out for the creation of nuclear-free zones, not wishing to become nuclear hostages of NATO and the U.S.

PROTESTS INCREASE AGAINST U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD240303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] In many countries of Western Europe there have been Easter peace marches against the nuclear threat and against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on the continent.

Several peace fighters even managed to penetrate the territory of the Mutlangen Base [in the FRG], where the first Pershing II batteries are deployed. The U.S. guards trying to chase them away opened fire -- for the moment only into the air. But if events continue to develop in the same direction and as swiftly as they have so far, then it is not impossible that one day U.S. bullets will begin hitting German peace fighters. The Easter peace marches coordinating committee reported that on Sunday alone over 100,000 people took part in various antiwar demonstrations in the FRG.

In Great Britain, too, the public spring peace campaign is continuing. The Scottish nuclear disarmament movement organised antiwar demonstrations simultaneously outside 10 U.S. military bases in that part of the United Kingdom. A major demonstrtion is taking place outside a base for U.S. atomic submarines with nuclear missiles on board situated in Holy Loch Bay and outside the U.S. intelligence center in Edzell on the east coast of Scotland.

Peace Forces Face New Threats

LD241253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Commentary by journalist Vitaliy Sobolev: "The Facts Accuse"]

[Excerpts] The news agencies have reported that U.S. soldiers in the FRG have used weapons against peaceful demonstrators demanding that their land be rid of the Pershing II missiles, the U.S. missiles under U.S. guard. For the time being, shots have been fired not at the people, but over their heads. However, it has long been clear that participation in antinuclear demonstrations is a far from safe business. They never pass without some wounded, sometimes seriously, in either the FRG, Britain, or in other Western countries.

A special law has been adopted in the FRG giving the authorities the right to disperse antiwar demonstrations. A pretext is all that is needed, such as aggressive actions by one of the demonstrators. Thus, it is only necessary to send a couple of provocateurs into their ranks, and any demonstration against the NATO militarist line can be halted by force.

Clubs have already been used against demonstrators, as well as water cannons and tear gas, and now things have even come to the use of firearms.

The U.S. soldiers also have permission to use firearms in Britain. Why has this happened? Because all over the world and above all, in Western Europe, antiwar demonstrations have been sharply stepped up.

The NATO leadership had hoped that once deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe had begun, the West European opponents of the missiles would give up. However, the recent spring peace offensives have finally laid these calculations to rest, and the authorities are responding with another type of offensive, resorting to draconian laws, police repression, hounding by the courts, and now actual threats of death.

I have already mentioned that the FRG leaders, using police provocateurs, can provide themselves with an excuse for dispersing antiwar demonstrations. These provocateurs are by no means my imagination. One of them has recently been caught in Holland.

FRG PEACE MARCHES PROTEST U.S. MISSILES

LD231105 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, April 23 TASS -- Over the past four days, West German public has been conducting mass demonstrations and marches for peace and disarmament and in protest against the territory of West Germany being turned into a launchpad for new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. Traditional spring peace marches have been held across the country with scores of thousands of West German citizens taking part. Columns of demonstrators have been converging on the nine cities: Hannover, Dortmund, Cologne, Frankfurt am-Main, Mainz, Heilbronn, Schwaebisch-Gmuend, Munich and Nuernberg where final demonstrations of the peace marchers are to take place later today.

On their way across the country, peace marchers stop at U.S. and NATO military bases to hold protest rallies. This reaffirms the determination of the West German public to continue protests against the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the policy of confrontation and the arms race, and to promote peace and understanding among nations.

Demonstration in Karlstadt

LD210001 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, April 20 TASS -- 2,500 demonstrators today blocked the American military base, located in the West German town of Karlstadt. The participants in the action of protest, held within the framework of traditional spring peace marches, demanded an end to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons on the territory of the country and withdrawal of Pershing II missiles that have already been deployed. Riot police units were used to disperse the demonstrators. The police used tear gas and water cannons. 6 persons were injured, 160 -- arrested.

Police Repression Noted

LD231412 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The West German authorities respond with stepped up police repression and ruthless terror to the growing movement of peace campaigners against the dangerous course of the policy of the government, which has made the country's territory available for the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles.

Powerful water cannons, tear gas and "chemical clubs" -- special gas weapons -- have been used in Karlstadt near Bremen against demonstrators who carried slogans "Take Pershing II and cruise missiles out of our land," and "We demand a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe." There were many wounded among the demonstrators and police made mass arrests.

The democratic public draws attention to the fact that the extreme rightist and neo-Nazi organisations and revanchist forces encouraged by the officialdom have become much more active in the country with the beginning of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles. At the same time, the ruling CDU-CSU coalition is taking a series of steps viewed by the progressive public as preparations for turning Federal Germany into a police state. The Cologne-based bulletin BLAETTER FUR DEUTSCH UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK notes that these steps can now be seen in three areas; namely, bans on employing progressives, restriction of the right to demonstrations, and extension of spying in different forms. Plans to step up control of the West German citizenry drawn up by the Interior Minister Zimmermann were reported by the well-informed magazine STERN the other day.

Sensible people are aware that there is a direct relationship between Bonn's course of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles and stepping up the militarisation of West Germany, on the one hand, and the marked revival of revanchism, the toughening line of "intimidation at home," and the further restriction of the democratic rights of the broad sections of the population on the other. A conference which took place in Beblingen under the keynote of stopping the suppression of democratic freedoms was attended by about 700 delegates, including representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the German Communist Party, the German Peace Union, the "Greens" party and trades unions. "If we fail to secure from the government a policy for the disarmament, democracy in the Federal Republic will be even more jeopardized than it is today," Werner Pfennig, chairman of the Baden-Wuertemberg land organisation of the printers' trade union, stated.

The unconstitutional practice of bans on employing progressives and restrictions of democratic freedoms will become perpetual, he continued. There is an immediate relationship here, because the principle of "intimidation" in foreign policy has to be backed by "intimidation" at home.

Past practice and present-day developments show that militarism and revanchism are hopeless and dangerous to the West Germans themselves. The anti-missile and anti-militarist movement growing in the country is proof positive that ever broader sections of the population are growing aware of the dangerous consequences of the tendencies emerging in West Germany today.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

Met By Arkhipov

LD241136 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit.

At the airport he was met by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Sa'd al-Faysal, the ambassador of Iraq to the USSR.

[Moscow TASS English at 1506 GMT on 24 April carried a service message adding the following sentence to the end of this item: On the same day, Ivan Arkhipov and Taha Yasin Ramadan opened talks to discuss further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.]

Arrival Statement

JN241302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 apr (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, arrived here today at the head of an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to the USSR.

Ramadan was accorded an official reception headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; a number of Soviet officials; and Sa'd Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

Taha Yasin Ramadan told INA that the visit falls within the framework of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union and discussing all issues that can consolidate and expand the existing developed relations. He added that the two sides will also discuss Arab and international topics of common interest, including the Iraqi-Iranian war and the dangers of the Iranian regime's escalation of the war and persistence in continuing it.

Meeting With Arkhipov

JN241648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 apr (INA) -- Official Iraqi-Soviet talks began in the Kremlin today. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, led the Iraqi side; and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, led the Soviet side.

At the beginning of the talks, Arkhipov welcomed Taha Yasin Ramadan and the accompanying delegation. He expressed his country's satisfaction with the developing relations between the two friendly countries. He renewed the Soviet Union's readiness and concern for continuing broad cooperation with Iraq to serve the joint interests. He stressed that his country sought and exerted efforts to achieve peace and to stop the war between Iraq and Iran.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at visiting the Soviet Union. He praised the developing relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq and expressed his confidence that the future for friendship and cooperation will be bright and will develop in various fields to serve the joint interests of the two friendly peoples.

Ramadan reviewed the developments of the Iraq-Iran war from its military politica, and economic standpoints as well as the international position toward this war. He stressed Iraq's readiness to crush any Iranian aggression against Iraq.

He pointed out Iraq's readiness to welcome any initiative serving peace. He reviewed Iraq's peaceful stands, its agreement to international resolutions, and its cooperation with all peace efforts.

Ramadan stressed that the Iraqi economy will witness a high level of activity, despite the continuation of the war, through the various projects which will be implemented in all fields.

During the talks, which were attended by a number of ministers and under secretaries from both countries, the means for strengthening and widening bilateral cooperation on all levels to serve the joint interests of the two friendly people were discussed.

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD250957 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinions on different aspects of Soviet-Iraqi relations, the situation in the Middle East and other outstanding international problems.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the condition of Soviet-Iraqi relations and mutual desire for their further extension on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. It was noted that the development of mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation and trade as well as contacts in other fields met the interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the sides noted that the reason for the persisting explosive situation in that region was Israel's continued aggression and the adventuristic policy of the U.S. Administration. Both sides reiterated the need for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions and the cessation of the expansionist actions of the USA and Israel against the Arab countries.

The sides denounced the U.S. attempts to intervene in the events in the Persian Gulf under all sorts of pretexts, in particular, the pretext that it is necessary to ensure the freedom of navigation, and to impose imperialist diktat on coastal states.

Nikolay Tikhonov reiterated the Soviet Union's position in favour of an early cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran and the settlement of contentious problems between the two countries by political means.

Taha Yasin Ramadan spoke highly of the constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the practical steps it takes to safeguard peace and ensure international security, and also of its support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the intrigues of imperialism and the encroachments of the USA and Israel on their freedom and independence, and for ensuring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

RASSADIN: U.S. TO CONTINUE INTERFERENCE

LD241047 Moscow World Service in English 0810 24 Apr 84

[Text] The moves made by the Reagan administration in the Middle East show that it intends to go on interfering in the affairs of the region. Leonid Rassadin has the following to say about it in a dispatch from Cairo:

America's Under Secretary of State Richard Murphy, during his Middle East tour, has visited Israel and also Egypt and a number of other Arab countries. Observers believe that he is trying to (?counter) the leaders of the Arab countries for openly expressing their dissatisfaction with the growing American-Israeli strategic cooperation.

And the Washington administration is acting in the same old way. On the one hand there is the semblance of political negotiations and talks about the need of settling the problem peacefully. On the other hand, United States and NATO announced the holding of big exercises in the Mediterranean. And of course the main participants of those provocative exercises are the warships of the United States 6th Fleet. Incidentally there are to be also American-Israeli military maneuvers this month.

The Arabs are also very much worried about the sharply aggravated situation in the Al-Biqa Valley in the eastern part of Lebanon. Now the Israeli newspapers are all at once writing about the increased tension on the line of engagement there with the Syrian troops from the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The press in Damascus on its part warns that with the support of the United States, Israel is preparing an aggression against Syria.

U.S. PATROLS THREATEN PERSIAN GULF SECURITY

PM241722 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Valid Alarm"]

[Text] Beirut -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is making a tour of Near East countries. He has visited Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait.

This economically and strategically important region has long been an object of American imperialism's desires. The United States has even proclaimed it a "sphere of its vital interests." The Persian Gulf countries' oilfields are the capitalist world's gasoline pump. West Europe obtains 40 percent and Japan up to 90 percent of the oil they consume from there.

The Iran-Iraq conflict which flared up in September 1980 serves as the grounds for Washington's interference in the Persian Gulf countries' affairs. A U.S. naval armada is constantly patrolling the Strait of Hormuz on the pretext of "defending" freedom of shipping and oil supply lines.

Thus, it is precisely the United States which, having taken on the functions of an uninvited "guardian of order" at the other end of the world from its own shores, is not only violating the universally recognized norms of international law but also threatening peace and security in the Persian Gulf zone. The protracted, senseless, bloody war between Iran and Iraq has become a source of profits for American arms dealers. It benefits them to preserve this situation. Moreover, since the Arab countries take different stands with regard to the conflicting sides, Washington is endeavoring to deepen this split, thus clearing the way for an American "presence."

By all accounts this is the precise purpose of R. Murphy's mission. As news agencies report, he is offering certain Arab countries an "American umbrella" to protect the oilfields. Having blockaded the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon would plainly like to consolidate its position on land, too.

The prospect of overt American interference alarms the states of that region. Speaking in Washington, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah declared that the Persian Gulf countries will decide their affairs themselves. But, as the British journal MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL believes, after its failure in Lebanon the United States wants to "dispel fears regarding its ability to make efficient use of military force." According to Western press reports, the American President has entrusted the State Department and the Pentagon with preparing plans to deal with "unforeseen circumstances."

In this connection the Arab countries' public voices valid alarm: Is the United States not preparing in the Persian Gulf the kind of operation already rehearsed in Lebanon?

NEW CIA UNIT TO INFLUENCE OIL STATES' AFFAIRS

PM241418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column": "At the Service of the 'Oil Barons'"]

[Text] Algiers -- According to the Algerian news agency, APS, reports from Washington, the U.S. spy apparatus has been extended by one more department. This is a CIA department that is allotted the role of main informant to the Reagan administration on the state of affairs in the oil-extracting countries, their oil reserves, and the state of the world oil economy in general.

As APS reports, the creation of this department should make it easier for the American leadership to plan political and military actions capable of ensuring NATO control over the developing oil-exporting countries.

The CIA's active interference in the oil-extracting countries' affairs is another measure of pressure on them from American imperialism, a measure which fits in with its overall aggressive strategy aimed at achieving world domination. Suffice it to recall that not so long ago the Pentagon created the so-called "Central Command", whose sphere of operation extends to the entire oil-rich Near and Middle East, while large U.S. naval forces have recently been drawn up near the Persian Gulf.

There was a time when five major American transnational oil corporations, together with two West European ones, known as the "seven sisters," controlled the lion's share of oil extraction and consumption in the capitalist world. But in the early seventies under pressure from the developing oil-exporting countries, who started firmly defending their national interests against monopoly diktat, the transnational corporations were forced to make considerable concessions, thereby losing the opportunity for the unquestioned imposition of their own will in the World's oil markets.

But memories of past omnipotence clearly give the owners of the "seven sisters" no rest (today there are six, since Gulf Oil merged with Standard Oil of California). Behind the Reagan administration's actions in whipping up tension around the Near East oil regions, one can clearly see the desire of American capital to reverse the process of economic emancipation of the developing countries which are removing their oil wealth from the control of overseas monopolists. The creation of the new CIA department is nothing but a demonstration of the hegemonist U.S. aspirations aimed at extending its influence in the oil-extracting countries and undermining their political course.

PRAVDA REPORTS AL-ASAD MEETING WITH BRUTENTS

PM241217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Warm Atmosphere"]

[Text] Damascus, 18 Apr -- Syrian President H. al-Asad has expressed satisfaction at the state of Syrian-Soviet relations based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria. During a conversation with a CPSU delegation led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which took place in a warm atmosphere, he stressed that Syria will continue to pursue a course of strengthening and developing multifaceted relations with the Soviet Union.

The Syrian president said that Syria will be true to its consistent national patriotic line aimed at countering the aggressive plans and intrigues of the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP

LD242059 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 24 April (TASS) -- Friendly relations between Syria and the USSR have a lasting and long-term nature, serving the mutual benefit and flourishing of the two friendly peoples, said Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic, during a meeting with a visiting delegation from the Union of Soviet Friendship societies. The Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, is taking part in the days of Syrian-Soviet friendship currently being held here.

OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN DELEGATION

LD240842 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Sergey Losev, a member of the Bureau of the Committee of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, today had a conversation in the Kremlin with a delegation of the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee led by Ahmed al-Asad, deputy chairman of the committee.

Mahmud Masharika and Salyama Dayub, members of the Executive Committee of the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, also took pat in the conversation on the Syrian side.

The sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and ways to establish a just and lasting peace in that region.

The Soviet side voiced solidarity with the people of Syria, countering the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism, and reiterated the immutable stand of the Soviet Union, supporting the Arabs' struggle for a just, peaceful settlement in the region on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands and the ensuring of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent national state.

MOROCCO BREAKS COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR TIES

LD250821 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Rabat April 25 TASS -- Morocco decided to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Morocco has announced. This step, a document read over national radio stresses, has been taken in solidarity with a number of other Arab countries protesting against the transfer by Costa Rica and El Salvador of their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Earlier diplomatic relations with those Central American countries had been broken off for the same reason by Egypt.

EGYPT'S AL-AHALI ASSAILS TREATY WITH ISRAEL

PM240912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] The Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI has sharply criticized the "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel concluded on the basis of the Camp David accords.

Five years have elapsed, the paper writes, since former President as-Sadat signed this treaty, which was proclaimed at the time as the "cornerstone of universal and lasting peace in the Near East." But what peace can be meant here when, soon after, Israel attacked Lebanon? When the withdrawal from the struggle of a major Arab state helped intensify Tel Aviv's aggressive expansionist intrigues?

Noting that as a result of the treaty with Israel the traditional links between Egypt and the Arab world were broken, the possibilities for a just settlement of the Palestinian problem were reduced, and U.S.-Israeli pressure on Egypt increased, the paper writes that this treaty has nothing to do with the concept of "peace."

CAIRO PAPER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD201351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1828 GMT 18 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] From the Middle East comes some curious news from Egypt. Realization is growing in the Arab countries of the need for a closer alliance with the USSR, and the Cairo newspaper AS-SIYASAH writes that "it is time the Arab countries ended their orientation toward the United States and paid attention to another major world power, the Soviet Union."

The paper recalls that the "Soviet Union has always and on all issues supported the rights of the Arab people. The development of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Cairo, which serves the cause of the liberation of the Arab territories, is of exceptionally important significance," the Arab paper writes. The same newspaper draws attention to the fact that even the Arab countries that maintain good relations with the United States, including Saudi Arabia, are ever more sharply criticizing Washington's anti-Arab and pro-Israeli policy.

Thus, a major step has been made in the Egyptian newspaper toward realization and toward official recognition that U.S. policy in the Middle East runs counter to the interests of the people of that region insofar as the United States is striving only to assert its hegemony over the Arab countries, using Israel for this purpose.

STATE SECTOR MAINSTAY OF EGYPTIAN ECONOMY

PM190956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Mainstay of Development"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr -- Despite the "open door" policy being implemented in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the state sector created in An-Nasir's time remains the mainstay of the Egyptian economy. It accounts for 70 percent of the total volume of output.

During last year alone, M. al-Gharuri, Egyptian minister of industry and mineral resources, notes, the sector's enterprises produced output worth more than 10 billion Egyptian pounds. At present Egypt satisfies 80 percent of its requirements for industrial goods by means of its own capacities.

The enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance remain the flagships of Egyptian industry. About 50 percent of the electric power generated in Egypt is produced by the Aswan hydroelectric power station. The Helwan metallurgical combine produces 95 percent of the smelted steel. Egypt's needs for aluminum are fully satisfied by the Nag Hammadi plant.

Egypt's experience shows that the consolidation of the state sector guarantees successful economic building in developing countries. It is no accident that the task of strengthening its position within the economy has also been posed here recently. For this purpose, almost 75 percent of all capital investment planned in the current 5-year plan (1982/3-1986/87) is being channeled into the state sector.

ZAIRE DEBT TO WEST CRIPPLING SOCIETY, ECONOMY

LD212102 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] On 27 March this year, a mighty explosion resounded in the building of the Voice of Zaire radio station in Kinshasa. Almost at the same time, another bomb exploded in the premises of the National Postal and Electric Lighting Department. Both bombs did little damage, but they were the cause of much noise in the capital of Zaire. Responsibility was claimed by an oppositional movement, and it made a corresponding statement the following day in Brussels. Here is a comment by Aleksey Grigoriyev of our staff:

The explosions in Kinshasa show that things are not at all quiet in the state of Zaire and that social unrest continues to be strong inside the country. The causes for this are well known. First, the so-called tough economic policy which has been pursued for a number of years already at the recommendation of the International Monetary Fund and the Paris Club of Zaire's creditors, bodies that represent the financial interests of the international monopolies. These, in the words of the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, draconian measures taken under pressure of the world bodies for making Zaire's finances healthy, have intensified the poverty of the broad masses. Indeed, continuing its partnership with the country's authorities, the International Monetary Fund has made it conditional on the abrogation of the state control over consumer prices, and this immediately had an effect in the higher prices for goods of prime necessity. True, the government has promised to raise wages somewhat, but no one can guarantee that the wage increase will not be swallowed up at once by another price increase, for now there is no control over prices.

The Government of Zaire is forced to agree to all the demands of international big business because of the threat of financial bankruptcy hanging over the country all the time. With this, the interests of the people have been allocated second place.

By strengthening Zaire militarily, the West is trying to ensure its interests in the country from all possible internal disorders and shocks, and now the West is stepping up its pressure in the economic and financial spheres. The objective is to get regular payments on the astronomic foreign debt of the devastated national economy, which comes to over $5 billion. To achieve this, the West is orientating Zaire to produce the raw materials that it needs, to restrict consumption and to wind down urgent social programs in which the working people as a whole are in great need.

The Western recipes for making the national economy healthy do not at all help to stabilize the situation in Zaire. In the economic field, this is demonstrated by the permanent deficit of the state budget, the continuing growth of the foreign debt and by the economic and financial difficulties, and this is borne out too by the growth of social dissatisfaction within the society in the country.

SWAPO YOUTH LEADER REMARKS ON LIBERATION EFFORT

MB201521 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Statement by Kolombi Shangula, leader of SWAPO's youth wing, on the 24th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO -- date, place not given]

[Text] Exactly 100 years ago, the first colonial exploiters set foot on Namibia's soil. At the very onset, the German settlers met with resistance from the indigenous peoples, resulting in wars fought from 1900 to 1907.

The people of Namibia could not repel the invaders because they were not technically equipped for this type of warfare, in addition to the fact that the communities were scattered about the countryside with no single leader uniting them. Prevailing then was the practice of looking down upon the Namibian people and amplifying their differences. During this period, the victorious Germans sacrificed the black heirs of the fatherland, estimated at 67 percent of the population. Despite these severe losses, the people of Namibia continued to resist the colonialists, using every available means possible.

The most important event in this resistance was the founding of SWAPO on 19 April 1960 in Windhoek. Various ways for liberating the people of Namibia were used. First, peaceful demonstrations attended by great numbers of people were held. The grievances of the people of Namibia were presented to the United Nations. Talks were held with the South African authorities, telling Pretoria in clear terms the grievances of the people and demanding that South Africa give up its role in Namibia. Despite all these efforts, South Africa continued to occupy Namibia. Faced with South Africa's obstinacy, SWAPO took up arms in 1966 in order to liberate its country. On 26 August 1968, the first shots of the liberation war rang out, signaling the commencement of armed struggle for freedom. Since that time, SWAPO has organized an army utilizing arms and diplomatic means to effect change. The world at large is appreciative of the hard task facing SWAPO on the road to freedom. At present, the United Nations has accepted SWAPO as the sole organizational representative of the Namibian peoples' will. SWAPO has observer status at the United Nations and is a full member of both the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, including their respective committees.

The cannibalistic oppressor countries have realized SWAPO's overwhelming sway on the Namibian people. These countries have devised manifold schemes to stem the tide of the liberation war, as South Africa and its allies consistently refuse to heed UN advice that Namibian problems be solved in a peaceful manner in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435. Under this resolution, South Africa is required to withdraw its Armed Forces from Namibia to allow the holding of a free general election. If a general election were held, SWAPO would win with flying colors, which is why the current administrators continue to stall on the question of free elections and Namibian independence.

The Namibian patriots' struggle cannot be separated from all the struggles that have preceded it in the fight against colonialism. Assistance to Angola and the Namibian Army has been provided by the freedom-loving socialist states. We wish to emphasize the importatnce of this assistance, especially by the Soviet Union. We believe that the assistance, together with the sympathetic understanding of the United Nations, will hasten the arrival of victory day for the Namibian patriots.

GROMYKO RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR 24 APR

LD242103 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR Lionel Soto.

During a friendly talk, they exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

GORBUNOV: CIA USING CHEMICAL ARMS IN NICARAGUA

LD241241 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 24 TASS -- Correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The United States uses chemical weapons in the dirty war it has unleashed against Nicaragua's revolutionary people. According to a report of Nicaraguan radio, two CIA mercenaries hospitalised in San Jose, Costa Rica's capital, a few days ago confirmed that the U.S. spy agency had supplied them with phosphorous mines for staging terrorist acts in Nicaragua.

Counterrevolutionaries Maraceo Macario and Norman Marcelino were infiltrated into the area of the Nicaraguan Port of Bluefields as members of a subversive grouping cobbled together by the CIA in Costa Rica. The mercenaries were about to lay U.S. phosphorus mines when one of them exploded accidentally. Costa Rican doctors, questioned by journalists, also pointed out that the counterrevolutionaries' extensive burns were a result of exposure to chemical substances.

There is plentiful evidence today that the United States uses weapons outlawed by international conventions against Nicaragua's population. Chemical grenades with nerve gas, bearing the legend "Made in the U.S." were earlier discovered in the arsenals of counterrevolutionaries, seized by fighting men of the Sandinista People's Army.

PRICE RIOTS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC KILL 34

LD250845 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Thrity-four people have been killed in the Dominican Republic over the past two days in Police and Army actions against protest demonstrations.

The demonstrators in nation-wide protests express their disagreement with the increases of prices on food and prime necessities, imposed by the government under pressure from the International Monetary Fund. The U.S.-controlled financial organization stipulated the granting of a credit to the Dominican Republic to pay off its foreign debt by "austere economy measures."

The Police, reinforced by Army units, used fire-arms against the demonstrators. High schools and colleges were closed in the country. A radio station which had come out in support of the strikers was closed down too.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MARCHUK ADDRESSES LENIN MEETING

PM241508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Lenin Anniversary"]

[Text] The Muscovites are greeting the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the May Day holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Ceremonial meetings held in the capital's rayons in honor of the Lenin anniversary have stressed that the Moscow working people, like all Soviet people, welcomed with unanimous approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. They are responding with specific practical deeds to the party's call for work to be done in a more highly effective way and to strengthen discipline and organization. The capital's collectives have worked hard in preparation for working with the utmost productivity on the day of the Lenin communist subbotnik.

At the meetings, reports were delivered by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.K. Luchinskiy and P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, institutions, and organizations.

TEREBILOV ON IMPROVING EFFECTIVENESS OF COURTS

PM241759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, under the rubric "Citizen, Society, Law": "For the Sake of Justice"]

[Text] In early 1924, the USSR Central Executive Committee Presidium approved the first composition of the USSR Supreme Court, and a plenary session was held on 19 April in the same year. It is now customary to treat this date as the day of the Supreme Court's formation.

During the 60 years since then, the specific functions and powers of the Supreme Court and the forms and methods of its work have changed according to the tasks confronting the Soviet state. What has remained immutable, however, is its loyal service to the cause of our party, its devotion to the interests of the Soviet people, and its steadfast implementation of the principles of socialist legality.

It is well known that the party and government have recently taken a number of important decisions aimed at increasing the struggle against crime and other breaches of the law; improving the activity of law enforcement agencies, including the courts; and enhancing the public's role in the preservation of law and order. Much has already been done in this direction. Nevertheless, the results that have been achieved are not completely satisfactory. (?Any) breaches of the law, and serious crimes in particular, are intolerable in a developed socialist society, where social injustice has been liquidated and each citizen enjoys rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

Of course, the overwhelming majority of Soviet working people (?live) honestly and have a conscientious attitude toward the norms of behavior universally accepted in our country. There still are, however, some people who are unfortunately unwilling to observe the established order and at times commit direct breaches of the law.

We primarily connect such instances with certain gaps in education, and especially in young people's education, with a lack of objectivity in some measures for the prevention of breaches of the law, and with shortcomings in the work of law enforcement agencies, including the courts. We also must not overlook infiltration by hostile ideology and morals deliberately implanted by bourgeois propaganda through various information sources. Such antisocial phenomena as parasitism, speculation, and embezzlement are not only harmful in themselves, but also have a demoralizing effect on unstable citizens, encouraging the idea that it is possible to live without obeying the rules of socialist communal life.

Today it is especially important to resolutely combat those who follow an antisocial parasitical way of life or violate labor and production discipline. The USSR Supreme Court plenum has recently examined on several occasions the way the courts apply laws aimed at combating drunkenness and alcoholism, parasitism and speculation, breaches of trade regulations, and the receipt of illegal remuneration from citizens for carrying out work connected with services for the population. A number of USSR Supreme Court plenum resolutions deal with enhancing the role of courts in the struggle atainst embezzlement. The successful fulfillment of national economic plans and the higher prosperity of each Soviet person largely depend on the extent to which public assets are skillfully safeguarded and sensibly and economically utilized. We cannot condone encroachments on either state property or the personal belongings of citizens.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the meeting with voters from Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug: "As you know, the party and state have stepped up the struggle against such disgraceful phenomena as the squandering of state funds, misrepresentation and abuse of official positions, embezzlement, and bribery. This is not a temporary campaign. This is a line which will be implemented constantly and rigorously. There is not, nor will there be any leniency toward anyone. Let no one harbor any illusions on this account."

The USSR Supreme Court plenum recently adopted a resolution on enhancing the role of courts in preventing breaches of the law on the safeguarding of socialist property. It also examined the way courts deal with cases involving economic mismanagement and exaggerated reporting. There are many clarifications on questions of applying the labor, housing, family, and copyright laws and other legislation.

The hearing of cases as a court of first instance remains an important function of the USSR Supreme Court. These are cases of exceptional importance, presenting special complications in the evaluation of evidence, and also particularly topical from the viewpoint of protecting the interests of the state or the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. It has heard, for example, the case of Yu. Smelyakov, former chairman of the Teknopromeksport All-Union Association, and V. Pavlov, former director of that Association's imports and commercial office, who had engaged in large-scale bribery, and the case of V. Rytov, former USSR deputy minister of the fish industry, who had organized large-scale embezzlement. All these malicious criminals were sentenced to the supreme punishment.

The review of specific trials by the USSR Supreme Court is, as a rule, organically linked with complaints and applications received from citizens. But the work with letters itself, of course, is not limited only to reviewing criminal and civil cases that have been sent up.

This work is considerably broader. In this work we draw the attention of all courts in the country to the need to study the reasons behind repeated complaints and to take steps to eliminate formalism and red tape.

The work of the USSR Supreme Court is complex and multifaceted. Its success depends largely on how close and fruitful its ties are with the supreme courts of union and autonomous republics, with kray and oblast courts, and with the people's courts -- the basic link in the system of Soviet justice.

While orienting the courts toward the need to increase the struggle against crime and other breaches of the law, the USSR Supreme Court constantly warns them about the impermissibility of any errors when hearing specific cases, because behind each case stands a human being with his honor, dignity, good name, and -- in many instances -- his freedom.

The country's supreme judicial body sees the purpose of its activity not only in striving to apply justice of a high professional standard and strictly in accordance with the law, but also in ensuring that justice -- and this is no less important -- serves the cause of the legal education of citizens. V.I. Lenin considered that the specific case and the court trial provide the basis for achieving the court's preventive and educational influence. He taught that each court trial can and must produce "lessons in public morality and practical politics."

Court personnel, together with the organs of justice, the prosecutors' offices, and the militia, strive to step up the propagandizing of Soviet laws, comprehensively enhance their authority, and educate the citizens in a spirit of respect for law and justice. The USSR Supreme Court is doing much work in this direction. In our view, this work would be impossible without constant and close ties with party and soviet organs, public organizations, and labor collectives.

Complex, responsible tasks are facing the country's supreme judicial body. In resolving these tasks, the court will above all improve its activity connected with the administration of justice, enhance its effectiveness in the sphere of judicial supervision, and step up its exactingness toward courts so that cases will be heard correctly. Our work will be to continue to maintain close ties with all courts in the country and with other law enforcement agencies and scientific institutions so they will be even better and more effectively organized.

KOMSOMOL PLANS EVENT MARKING WAR VICTORY

LD232015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Preparations are underway in organizations of the All-Union Komsomol to stage a new all-union event: Emulation on the Banners of Victory. This was stated at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Marshal of Aviation Rudenko, chairman of the Central Headquarters of the All-Union Crusade of Komsomols and Young People to Sites of Revolutionary, Battle and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet People, and Hero of the Soviet Union, addressed those present. He said:

[Begin Rudenko recording] A little over a year remains before a memorable event in our country's life -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The tense nature of the world situation places on the agenda the question of a more active and all-around use of the heroic traditions of our people in the patriotic education of the upcoming generation.

An honorable part in this is held by the All-Union Crusade of the Komsomols and Young People to Sites of Revolutionary, Battle and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet People. The staging of an all-union memorial watch has become one way of educating the upcoming generation in battle traditions. An important feature of the all-union memorial watch this year is the fact that at this moment work is underway on the practical implementation of a new all-union Komsomol event. It is called "Emulation on the Banners of Victory." Hundreds of battle banners will be sent to local Komsomol organizations. The event will end [savershitsya] 3-9 May 1985 on days of all-union memorial watch devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS' UNION DECLARES DUTY TO PROPAGANDA

PM191229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Journalists Discussion"]

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Journalists' Union Board was held in Moscow 18 April. Its participants discussed the question of the Journalists' Union's tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenums and at the meeting with the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The report by V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, and other speeches expressed fervent approval of the plenum documents and unanimous support for the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo.

The participants in the plenum defined a specific program of participation by the country's journalist organizations in the implementation of the tasks set by the party for the mass news and propaganda media at the present stage. They assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo that they would devote all their strenth, knowledge, experience, and skill to the vivid, passionate, and convincing propaganda of the firmness of the Communist Party's Leninist course.

The plenum also discussed the question of the Journalists' Union's work on the further development of ties with organizations abroad and increased propaganda of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's peace-loving policy.

The plenum examined the question of the time frame for holding report-and-election meetings, conferences, and congresses in local journalist organizations.

B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the plenum's work.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION MEETINGS HELD

GF242005 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The course of implementing the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision regarding the condition of preserving the demands of the Armenian SSR land reclamation regulations was reviewed at the session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Conservation of Natural Resources Commission, which was chaired by Commission Chairman D. Arutyunyan. Deputy M. Mkrtchyan delivered a speech.

Noting that in the recent period land reclamation work has expanded considerably, at the same time the commission also revealed serious shortcomings. The corresponding ministries, departments, and the people's deputies rayon soviet executive committees were invited to focus on violations of land reclamation laws and on the unswerving realization of adopted decisions and the fulfillment of the plan targets on schedule and in a qualified way.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Youth Affairs Commission meeting, chaired by Commission Chairman P. Safyan, was dedicated to the work of the Ararat Rayon local soviet executive committees in strengthening the ideological and educational work carried out with regard to youths in their home areas in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions. B. Aydinyan, chairman of the Ararat Rayon People's Deputies Soviet Executive Committee, delivered a speech.

Noting the work that has been done, the commission also indicated that individual rayon local soviet executive committees are not using the existing means to sufficiently raise the standard of work carried out with regard to youths in their home areas and to fully satisfy their aesthetic interests and demands.

Regarding the importance of the questions, the commission decided to submit them to the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for resolution.

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the meetings of the commission.

ARMENIAN KOMSOMOL AWARDED ORDER OF RED BANNER

GF231933 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations emerging from the results of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and conclusions mentioned in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and during his meeting with electors of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, were reviewed at the republic Komsomol aktiv meeting held 30 March.

A. Topuzyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a speech. Those who made speeches noted that all the republic youth fully approved the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the new tasks set by it. In response to the party's call for practical work, thousands of Komsomol members and youths have already fulfilled their individual 5-year plans and achieved notable successes in the conservation of material resources. A few days ago, 250 Komsomol brigade members left for Tyumen to work in Nadim gas industry installations.

The republic's Komsomol members have decided to actively participate in the development of economic expertise in a number of Armenian enterprises and to secure supervision on the work of the Komsomol members and youths at the delivery establishments and enterprises. They will mark the all-union week declared on the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin with patriotic work. During the labor day, Komsomol and youth brigades will produce hundreds of machines and instruments, maintain the highest efficiency, and use only conserved raw materials and energy for production.

Y. Bokan, chief of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Department, delivered a speech at the aktiv. He presented the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee's Order of the Red Banner for successes in the communist education of youths to the republic's Komsomol organization's representatives upon recommendation of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Bureau. The Armenian Komsomol, along with the Ukrainian and Georgian Republic Komsomol organizations have been given this award for their work for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions.

Participating in the aktiv were S. Petrosyan, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and brigade leader of the apparatus conducting department of the Nayirid Scientific Production Association, and L. Saakyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWINDLERS

LD232212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Taking part in our broadcast is the deputy head of the USSR Procurator's Department, senior justice adviser (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Yudin) who talks on the theme of stepping up the campaign against swindlers.

[Yudin] The Taldom Promsvyaz works did not fulfill its quarter plan for the output of finished goods. But its director, (Ivanov) was quite unable to accept the loss of prestige as an able organizer, since targets were always fulfilled before and the works collective received good bonuses. Naturally, in that situation it would be critical for the head of a works to analyze the situation and take measures to improve matters. But that is complicated and is troublesome, and the works management took the road of deceit, fudging and whitewashing. On the instructions of (Ivanov) and the main works accountant, (Federov), the quarterly accounts overstated marketed output and works profit by R112,000. As a result, the enterprise collective was paid a bonus worth over R26,000 without any basis for it. For misappropriating state funds and falsifying figures, (Ivanov) and (Federov) were sentenced to 9 and 8 years' deprivation of freedom, respectively.

Incidents of falsifying state accounts and presenting other deliberately distorted information on plan fulfillment are a great evil for the state. They mislead state and planning bodies and lead to serious losses of material resources and to excess expenditures on wages and the illegal payment of bonuses. They have a demoralizing effect on white- and blue-collar workers and give rise to scorn for the law among them. The party regards fiddling with figures as deception of the state, as a brake on the road to economic development. The party demands its complete eradication from economic practice.

Circumstances promoting deception are frequently conceit, careerism, and a lack of principles of certain officials.

In presenting false data on the fulfillment or overfulfillment on plan targets, these people try to create a reputation for themselves as workers fully coping with the tasks allocated to them and worthy of occupying higher posts. In certain places, it has become practice to cover with false accounting the results of a lack of thrift, the inability to organize work, and poor supervision. It would appear that the danger of such practices for society is quite clear. Nonetheless, sometimes criminals and offenders find protectors who try to help the guilty evade liability.

Last year the rayon's People's Control Committee established the disciplinary and material responsibility for fiddling with the figures of (Chudotvorov), the director of the Lyubertsy experimental canned goods works. However, on the instructions of the compassionate -- compassionate at the state's expense, naturally -- boss of Roskonservprom, (Salnikov), (Chudotvorov), the one who was exposed by people's control, was quickly given material assistance and paid bonuses. Upon investigation by the RSFSR procurator's department, all officials guilty of violating state discipline were strictly punished by a decision of the collegium of the republic Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables.

The campaign against falsifying figures is an important direction in the activity of the procurator's department. The emphasis in the procurator's work is concentrated precisely on increasing the personal responsibility of officials guilty of falsifying figures. When such violations of law are discovered, the procurator's departments raise the question of disciplinary and administrative sanctions against the guilty and establish their material liability; in the case of fraud, criminal liability. In the process of investigation, the procurator's department does not limit itself to showing up specific law violations, but tries to uncover the circumstances promoting these violations and asks the relevant bodies to remove them. There must be the most active opposition to those fond of fiddling with figures and whitewashing.

ABUSES AT DAGESTAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE EXPOSED

PM181514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee": "Passing Mark"]

[Text] The investigation carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee as a result of letters received from the Dagestan Medical Institute has established that institute Dean M. Maksudov and Party Committee Secretary M. Karayev failed to ensure the proper execution of party and government requirements governing the training of highly qualified specialists for the public health services, condoned serious shortcomings in the organization of ideological-educational and study work, and tolerated various breaches and abuses.

Many undergraduates were accepted for study at the institute with Maksudov's and Karayev's consent either without having achieved the examination passing grade or after receiving deliberately exaggerated grades. Furthermore, these were children of enterprise or organization leaders or of workers in trade or services. There have been far from isolated instances when, in consideration of the parents' official position, institute graduates were appointed to the clinical staff without having completed the required term of specialized practical work and without taking part in competitions.

The established order of competitions to fill vacant tutorial positions was not followed at the institute. Maksudov and Karayev surrounded themselves with relatives and people they liked. All in all, the institute employs more than 120 close relatives. The atmosphere of family ties and friendly relations resulted in lack of control and an irresponsible attitude toward work.

Many of the institute's students did not attend lectures and failed their examinations. Nevertheless, the leaders of faculties and departments embellished the true state of affairs and deliberately inflated the indicators of examination success. In the pediatrics faculty, for example, success in the winter examination session of the last study year was falsely inflated by 6.3 percent.

It is not surprising that many of this VUZ's graduates have inadequate theoretical and practical knowledge. Some of them refuse to travel to places where they have been appointed, remain in the Dagestan ASSR's cities, and settle down to work in other sectors of the republic's national economy.

In 1981, Maksudov and Karayev illegally built dachas on the Caspian coast for themselves on a plot of land that was part of the rest area for institute staffers. N. Zakaryayev, chief of the Construction and Assembly Administration of the Dagestan ASSR Ministry of Local Industry, whose son was illegally accepted as a student at the institute, was involved in the building of these dachas. A considerable quantity of materials, subject to strict allocation, were used to build the dachas.

Information about the unhealthy atmosphere in the institute and the various breaches by its leaders were previously, and repeatedly, received by the Dagestan CPSU Obkom, which assigned D. Akhmedov, chief of the obkom's Science and Educational Establishments Department, to investigate them. He, however, treated this assignment in bad faith, failed to bring the existing shortcomings promptly to light, and in many instances showed indulgence toward the incorrect behavior of the institutes' leaders. It has been established that Akhmedov's daughter was illegally appointed to the institute's clinical staff.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has noted that Institute Dean Maksudov and Party Committee Secretary Karayev lost their sense of responsibility for the entrusted work, crudely violated the principles of selecting and training teaching cadres and the rules for admission to the institute, established an atmosphere of lack of exactingness and of family ties in the collective, and took the path of abusing their official positions. The committee ordered the Dagestan CPSU Obkom to institute party proceedings against them.

On the committee's orders, the Dagestan CPSU Obkom Bureau has severely reprimanded and endorsed the service record of CPSU memeber M. Maksudov, dean of the Dagestan Medical Institute, while the RSFSR Ministry of Health has relieved him of his duties. Institute Party Committee Secretary Karayev has been expelled from the CPSU. N. Zakaryayev, chief of the Construction and Assembly Administration of the Republican Ministry of Local Industry, has also been expelled from the party. D. Akhmedov, chief of the party obkom's Science and Educational Establishments Department, has been relieved of his duties. Other individuals who participated in the breaches brought to light by the investigation have had party proceedings brought against them.

The Dagestan CPSU Obkom and the RSFSR Ministry of Health are taking steps to eliminate the shortcomings that have been brought to light at the institute.

SOVIET DISSIDENT DIES IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

NC250752 Paris AFP in English 0741 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, April 25 (AFP) -- A 46-year old Soviet dissident, who spent more than 10 years in Soviet psychiatric clinics, has died in a psychiatric hospital in Donetsk in the Ukraine, a human rights organisation announced here today.

When Aleksey Nikitin was last interned in December 1980, for his membership of the free trade union "SMOT", he was already suffering from cancer and underwent an operation last June at a clinic in the Caucasus, the continent organisation said. He is believed to have died in February.

WATER MINISTER VIEWS DNESTR POLLUTION INCIDENT

PM240913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, by V. Zakharko, under the rubric "Returning to Material Published Earlier": "Six Months After the Discharge Into the Dnestr" -- first three paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] As IZVESTIYA reported, on 15 September 1983 the dam of a reservoir containing 4.5 million cubic meters of what is known as brine -- a production cycle residual product -- burst at Lvov Oblast's Stebnik potassium plant. Most of the brine rushed into the Dnestr, causing considerable pollution of the river.

A government commission was set up at the time to deal with the consequences of the accident. The commission was headed by N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. In an interview for IZVESTIYA (No. 299/300) he gave a detailed account of what had happened and of the measures that were adopted to organize reliable water supplies for the population and industry in the Dnestr basin, including the cities of Kishinev and Odessa.

At numerous readers' requests, our correspondent met with Comrade Vasilyev again.

Question: Nikolay Fedorovich, 6 months ago you were cautious in your forecast as to how the self-purification process of the Dnestr would proceed, though you were not very skeptical. What is the water in this river like now?

Answer: Let me recall that the saline flow from the plant's reservoir entered the Dnestr in the area of the city of Nikolayev in Lvov Oblast and that 500 km downstream it came up against the dam of the Novo-Dnestrovskoye reservoir. Here, around 1 million metric tons of salts were deposited.

The estimate, based on long-term hydrometeorological service data, that in the course of 2-3 months the natural flow would purify the river along this 500 km stretch to a satisfactory level, proved correct. This is precisely what happened. By December the concentration of mineral substances had decreased many times over in comparison with the second half of September. The constant flow of new water from the upper reaches of the Dnestr did its job, and the quality of the water rose steadily. Now it is practically as clean as it was before the accident along the whole 500 km stretch. It is true that 6 months ago I was not very skeptical but, as you will remember, neither was I very optimistic -- I tried realistically to assess the situation which had arisen on the basis of the initial data at the disposal of the government commission. At that time it was thought in particular that fish would not be seen in the places affected by the brine for a long time to come. We were all the more pleased to learn soon that fish from tributaries of the Dnestr had returned to these places.

Question: What became of the salts that were retained by the reservoir dam?

Answer: To date, three-fourths of it has already been dissolved and allowed to flow downstream toward the Black Sea.

As in preceding months, the two layers of the water -- the upper clean one, and the lower one with a high mineral content -- are being mixed at the outlet of the dam. This process is automatically controlled: The layers are mixed to a limit set by medical staff. In this way three objectives are achieved: First, stable water supplies to population centers situated downstream on the Dnestr, including Kishinev and Odessa, are maintained. Second, the water which is allowed to flow downstream is not harmful to fish and other living organisms in the river. And third and finally, the reservoir itself is being purified.

Question: What is the chemical composition of the water drawn by city water supply systems?

Answer: The discharge itself contained large quantities of potassium, magnesium, and sodium salts -- chlorides and sulfates of these metals, that is -- as a result of which the water in the Dnestr was saltier than sea water in the first few weeks after the accident. However, in a lesser concentration, these admixtures are present in any drinking water, even spring water. Their quantity on leaving the dam is below permitted limits. And it is being very strictly monitored. During all this time not a single liter of water that could present a threat to people's health has been allowed to flow out.

Question: But nonetheless, the inhabitants of Odessa and Kishinev clearly do not like it very much. They boil the water, they drink it, but not with so much pleasure that they would like it to go on forever.

Answer: Naturally, the water has different qualities, and people used to another kind of water are bound not to like it as much. By no means to console the inhabitants of Odessa and Kishinev, but merely to state a fact, let me tell you that the water which they are currently using is much, much better than that with which the inhabitants of dozens and hundreds of the planet's big cities are supplied. Today a liter of the Odessa water contains 0.2 grams of chlorides. That is within the limits of the sanitary standards prescribed by the WHO.

As I have said earlier, 75 percent of the precipitated salts have been washed out of the Novo-Dnestrovskoye reservoir. Once again I will refrain from categorical statements as to how long it will take until the reservoir is completely pure, but it is obvious that it will not take all that long.

We have never had an accident comparable to the Dnestr accident, but even that affected the quality of the water only temporarily and there were no tragic consequences such as those produced sometimes by ecological disasters elsewhere in the world. For instance, the pollution of the James, Hudson, and Delaware Rivers and the Great Lakes in the United States with toxic substances has received widespread publicity. Regrettably, in our age there are many such incidents. The sad experience of others must constantly remind us, too, that gross interference with nature is fraught with consequences which directly affect the health and the lives of people.

Question: You are in charge of a sector which is greatly affected by the impact that man's economic activity has on water resources -- that most vulnerable component of the natural environment. What is the situation with respect to the protection of water resources in the country as a whole?

Answer: Viewing this problem in the world as a whole, there are grounds to believe that it is being resolved relatively successfully here. A great deal has been achieved, in particular during the last decade, since water conservation measures have assumed the nature of a most important state task in the Soviet Union. Beginning in 1975, annual plans and 5-year plans for the country's economic and social development include a special section devoted to the protection and rational utilization of water resources.

During the last decade, 20,000 major purification installations have gone into service. Truly colossal work has been carried out in the development of closed water supply systems for enterprises -- systems which recycle and reuse water -- for all sectors of industry, including the chemical, metallurgical, petroleum refining, and ore mining industries.

Our industry's current requirement for water totals around 320 cubic kilometers per year, which is 70 cubic kilometers more than the flow of water in the Volga. Thanks to the aforementioned systems it is no longer necessary to draw all the 320 cubic kilometers from rivers and lakes, since 220 cubic kilometers, or 70 percent of it, is used twice or many times over. This year alone it is planned to save an additional 11 cubic kilometers of fresh water thanks to the introduction of new systems.

As a result of water conservancy measures the cleanliness of rivers and lakes has improved in many parts of the country. Fish returned to the Moskva River long ago. The Don, Kuban, and Desna Rivers have also become cleaner. The quality of the water in the Volga has markedly improved, particularly in the cities of Kalinin, Yaroslavl, Tolyatti, Kuybyshev, and Astrakhan. The same can be said about the Ural, particularly the stretches in the vicinity of major industrial centers such as Magnitogorsk and Orenburg.

From year to year more and more funds are being allocated for the protection and rational utilization of water resources. In the current 5-year plan R7.5 billion has been set aside for this purpose. The task set for all ministries and departments by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is being implemented -- it stipulates that the discharge of untreated effluent into the Volga, Ural, and Tom River basins and the Black, Azov, Baltic, and Caspian Seas must finally stop in the course of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans.

As you can see, much that is good has been done and is being done, but much more remains to be done. Particular attention must be paid to enterprises built to old designs, and in particular those which were transferred to eastern parts of the country during the Great Patriotic War and were built very quickly, with no regard for water conservancy measures. And even new production capacities are not always provided with water purification facilities and methods when they go into service. Not everywhere are purification installations operated very efficiently, and failure to follow the correct procedures in some places leads to emergency situations arising. And although the consequences of such accidents are quickly dealt with, and the effect on the environment is usually localized, ministries and departments must do all in their power to prevent such accidents. This applies above all to the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing industry, Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy, and Mineral Fertilizer Production.

Question: However, here much depends also on the stance of your ministry and the services of the Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministry at local level. The writers of many letters to the editorial office express the following view: In order to prevent a repetition of the Dnestr affair, organs of the Inspectorate for Water Protection should carry out special checks at literally every large or small reservoir where enterprises store production cycle residual products.

Answer: This has been done. Soon after the accident at the Stebnik plant our services, together with organs of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision, carried out an inspection of such reservoirs throughout the country's territory and in all sectors. Monitoring has been stepped up at enterprises where defects and infringements of regulations in the maintenance of reservoirs and storage tanks have been discovered. If within a short period of time proper order is not established we will stop the operation of these enterprises. The law gives us the right to do this and we are determined to use it. Thus instructions to suspend production at the phenol-formaldehyde plastic shop of the Kemerovo Karbolit association, the nitrobenzene shop in Perm, and certain other production capacities have already been issued.

Question: As you told IZVESTIYA in your interview 6 months ago, criminal proceedings against the culprits of the accident at Stebnik were instituted. It appears, however, that the trial has still not taken place.

Answer: Many officials have been subjected to various degrees of punishment. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against seven leading specialists -- designers, builders, and maintenance staff who were identified as directly responsible for the accident. The investigation has not been completed yet; it is being conducted by the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office. Major specialists and scientists are being consulted for expert advice. It is my view that conclusions from the materials which the investigation is preparing must be drawn not only in the courtroom.

Thanks to the joint and coordinated efforts of many organizations it has been possible to minimize the damage caused by the accident on the Dnestr. In this case nature will restore its resources and, fortunately, there was no catastrophe. But this incident in itself should be a warning to all those who select sites for plants, combines, and factories, who design, build, equip, and operate them, that nature is not omnipotent. By interfering inconsiderately with it man ultimately inflicts incurable ills on himself.

UNION RIGHTS IN REMOVING EXECUTIVES EXPLAINED

PM241035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Apr 84 p 4

[TRUD "Consultation": "At the Trade Union's Request"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "A dispute has arisen among us. Some workers say that the plant trade union committee has the right to demand the dismissal of an economic leader, while others maintain that it does not have that right. Who among us is mistaken?" R. Krbgin, Yefremov City, Tula Oblast.

Dismissal at the request of a trade union is one of the many rights with which our state has endowed the trade unions. It gives trade union organs the real possibility of influencing economic executives' style of leadership of collectives and preventing their lack of respect for the law and the norms of our life. This measure is provided for by Article 20 of the Fundamentals of Labor Legislation, Article 37 of the RSFSR Code of Labor Laws, and the corresponding articles of the other union republics' codes of labor laws.

The procedure for applying the article is defined No 6 p-14 of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU dated 23 June 1971 (Bulletin of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social problems, No 2, 1972).

At the request of a trade union organ (not lower than rayon level) the management is obliged to cancel a work contract with a leading worker or to remove him from his post if he violates labor legislation, fails to fulfill his commitments under a collective contract, is bureaucratic, or indulges in red tape.

Enterprise, establishment, and organization trade union committees accorded the rights of trade union raykoms do not have the right to make such a demand. At the same time they can, if necessary, put to the appropriate organizations which have the right to dismiss a given worker the question of canceling a work contract with an economic executive or removing him from his post. In that case the trade union committee's opinion is not binding. If the management agrees with the trade union committee, in that case the dismissal is made not "at the trade union's request" but in accordance with Article 33 or 254 of the RSFSR Code of Labor Laws or the corresponding articles of the other union republics' codes of labor laws.

A trade union organ can make a request in respect of leaders, their deputies, chief specialists of enterprises (establishments, organizations), and also leaders of structural subdivisions (shops, departments, laboratories, and so forth) and their deputies. The trade union organ considers the request for the cancelation of a work contract or for removal from a post in the presence of the worker in question.

Within 7 days of notification of this request the worker or the management can apply for its reconsideration to a higher trade union organ, whose decision is final. This application must be considered by the higher trade union organ within 7 days of receiving it. The worker can be dismissed or removed from his post only after 7 days, if he has not applied to a higher trade union organ. In the event of an application for reconsideration, the dismissal or removal from a post is carried out after a confirmatory decision has been passed by a higher trade union organ.

ANOMALIES IN PRODUCTION, ECONOMY REPORTED

PM241952 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 20 April 1984 First Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,250-word article written by PRAVDA special correspondent A. Nikitin reporting from Zaporozhye and Moscow under the headline "Plans With Omission Marks" and the subhead "The Economy: Large-Scale Experiment." It describes the problems of director Akhrameyev of the Yuzhdizelmash Plant in Zaporozhye Oblast in trying to get backing for the production of a new diesel motor. The article traces his fruitless visits to all possible relevant bodies, which all approve and even laud his project in theory but decline to provide any real assistance or financial backing. This is an anomaly, Nikitin observes, since economic experiment is the call of the day but nobody will accept specific responsibility for it:

"There is a lack of coordination between the principles of planning and incentives. Whereas the basis of the former is intersectoral in nature, the practice of incentives is locked within the shell of a particular sector. At every step we fight for national economic end results, but there have never been and still are no intersectoral or joint systems of incentives. The large-scale experiment aimed at expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of labor collectives has not broached these questions either. But they must be asked and resolved. How?

"Primarily, probably, economic integration among enterprises of different sectors must be stepped up. For example, as well as individual funds, unified intersectoral funds for providing material incentives to collectives and developing related production facilities must be created. These, like credits and shares too, can become the financial basis for the advancement of innovations, in which a definite circle of manufacturers and consumers are interested. Part of the profits from the use of the new equipment in the national economy would replenish these "acceleration funds" until the innovation ceased to be new and brought perceptible returns.

"This would help the replacement of departmental barriers by departmental contacts. And then the current dependents among consumers would probably obtain more rapidly both the new diesel motor and additional profits with it.

"We must not permit the influence of the center as the organizer of the country's economic life to be weakened. But neither must we permit the springs of initiative and economic enterprise welling up from below to be curbed."

When these omissions in planning have been rectified, Nikitin concludes, the way forward for directors like Akhrameyev will be clear.

UZBEK SOLAR POWERED SMELTER NEARS COMPLETION

PM241942 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 April 1984 First Edition carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by A. Androshin under the headline "Smelting in the Sun Furnace. The Metallurgical Heliocomplex Is No Longer Science Fiction."

Androshin describes his impressions from a tour of the construction site of the "Solntse" solar powered metallurgical science and production complex in the Tyan-shan foothills, close to Tashkent. According to the author, the installation will be capable of "concentrating the stream of solar rays 10,000-fold and producing a temperature of more than 3,500 degrees centigrade at the focal point." He says that this installation will consist of 62 heliostats, each having about 50 square meters of mirror surface, arranged in a checkerboard pattern, with computers controlling the speed and angle of rotation and providing 8 hours of heat for the furnaces, and 10 hours in the summer. Praising the architectural and structural design of the complex, Androshin says that all its buildings and installations will be constructed from "special quake-resistant units." He concludes by saying that the startup of the first stage "is approaching."

BRIEFS

FISH PRICE REDUCTIONS -- According to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, starting today [20 April] state retail prices are reduced for salted and spiced sardine-herring by 37-40 percent. For Slava brand sardine-herring and medium-salted sardine-herring from the barrel the retail price is reduced from R2.50 to R1.60 per kilogram. And the special salted canned fish is reduced from R3.20 to R2 per kilogram. The price of other types of canned sardine-herring is also reduced. The total sum of the reduction of retail prices will represent R450 million in annual terms. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 19 Apr 84 LD]

PRAVDA REVIEWS MACHINE USE IN SPRING FIELDWORK

PM241424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by S. Vladimirov: "The Machines Are Helping"]

[Text] Spring is in full swing everywhere. The soil is ripening fast. Without wasting any valuable time, the farmers are speedily progressing with sowing and other urgent work. Grain growers in all the union republics have already joined in this work.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 16 April grains and pulses (excluding corn) had been sown on 14 million hectares. This is an increase of 6.4 million hectares during the week. Cotton and sugar beet sowing is at its height, and the planting of potatoes and vegetables is beginning.

Many of Nikolayev Oblast's farms coped with the sowing of early grain crops within 3-4 days. Farmers at the Zelenoyarskiy Sovkhoz, for example, managed to seed 500 hectares in 24 hours. The machine operators worked round the clock. I. Kozyrev, F. Savchenko, A. Chelpanov, and others raised shift results to 35-40 hectares. Timiryazev Sovkhoz grain growers considerably exceeded the norms. Large-capacity units were used there in order to complete sowing more quickly without wasting any moisture.

Spring has brought quite a few unexpected developments to the farmers. Hot weather has reached many regions earlier than usual and the soil is drying fast. Under such conditions the fate of the future harvest depends especially on the efficient use of machinery. At times even the simplest improvement or innovation raises labor productivity significantly and reduces the time taken in operations. The Komsomolskiy Sovkhoz in the same Nikolayev Oblast, taking specific conditions into account, combined sowing and cultivation operations in many fields.

The collectives which have assimilated the contract method are especially creative in their approach to work. Work is progressing well, for example, among many machine operators in Moldavia's Ungenskiy Rayon. U. Maslov's nonregulated link is excelling on Volgograd Oblast's Surovikinskiy Sovkhoz. All machines and units here operate faultlessly, and many of them have been adapted to suit local peculiarities; hence their high output and excellent quality.

Nowadays more than 2.5 million tractors are out in the country's fields, including some 270,000 high-powered Kirovets and T-150K models. The farmers have at their disposal about 950,000 plows, more than 1 million cultivators, and 1.4 million seeders. A vast force! Today practically every farm has sufficient quantities of machines and tools for the prompt and high-quality completion of the full range of spring operations. The task is to utilize this asset correctly and use the technical potential sensibly and to the best possible effect.

Unfortunately, not everything is successful in this respect. For example, when the sowing campaign started on the Yaroslavskiy Kolkhoz in Kirghizia's Panfilovskiy Rayon eight of their tractors were still in the workship. The rayon as a whole had 65 idle tractors. People there did not take the trouble to mount headlamps on the machines. They had to organize a second shift and found it difficult to do so without lights.

This year, tractor utilization is still at last year's level. But in some places it has actually fallen below it; on a number of Azerbaijan's farms, for example. The idle time of these machines has increased in some places, and especially on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, and some RSFSR oblasts. And the main reason is technical faults.

In a certain rayon the idle time is so long that it is possible to count on several dozens of tractors being out of commission throughout the year. And what is the effect of even a single machine being idle? It means that dozens of hectares will not be cultivated promptly and areas will be sown with delays.

It is an impermissible waste to have machines either breaking down in the field or at the roadside at the height of the spring campaign, or not leaving the workshops. Who is to blame for this? Quite often the machine operators and the specialists from the farms' engineering services. After all, a large part of equipment is serviced on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There still are many faulty tractors in Turkmenistan, Novgorod, Kalinin, and Yaroslavl Oblasts, and the Kalmyk and Udmurt ASSR's. Many Uzbek, Tajik, Dagestan, and Kurgan farms have failed to show sufficient concern for the maintenance of plows, cultivators, and seeding machines.

The situation must be immediately corrected wherever a lag has been allowed to occur. But not everything here depends on the machine operators. Frequently they are let down by machine builders who fail to fulfill orders for the delivery of spare parts. Farmers have serious complaints against the workers at Kharkov's tractor motors plant, Noginsk's fuel systems plant, and the "Chelyabinskiy Traktornyy Zavod" assiciation.

Increasingly broad use is being made of scientifically substantiated farming systems and soil protection technology. Non-moldboard cultivation is presently being carried out on some 50 million hectares. Subsurface cultivators and other soil protection machines are becoming the grain growers' loyal allies in the struggle for the harvest, especially in zones subject to wind erosion and droughts. These tools must be used most productively and skillfully. They must all be serviced and brought into play. Farms in a number of oblasts, however, have received short shipments of plow shares for subsurface cultivators, especially from the "Tselinogradselmash" association.

Here and there the farmers have been seriously let down by their main partners -- the repairmen from the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The basic complaints concern the standard of work and time taken to service the machinery. For example, Turkmenistan's Kazakhkinskiy, Tashauzskiy, and Sayatskiy Rayon Associations for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are releasing faulty tractors from the service depots. And another example. A tractor from Saratov Oblast's Borisoglebskiy Sovkhoz has been in for repairs at the Marksovskiy Rayon Association for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture for 6 months now.

The rayon agro-industrial associations have a duty to intervene here. Some of them provide inadequate supervision of mutual relations between partners and fail to exert any noticeable influence on the servicing of machinery. The uniform technical services set up by agro-industrial associations at times operate timidly and without sufficient persistence.

In many republics and oblasts up to 15-20 percent of the 200 and 300 horsepower Kirovets tractors are lying idle. Their numbers are especially large on Novosibirsk and Kirov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray farms. As a rule, the specialized enterprises for servicing high-powered machines are interrayon enterprises. The oblast agro-industrial associations must take urgent steps to speed up the servicing of K-700 and T-150K tractors. The metal giants' place today is out in the fields, not in the workshops.

The range [shleyf] of implements and attachments is still inadequate. It was noted at the All-Union Economic Conference on Agro-industrial Complex Problems that this prevents farms from making full use of the growing technological potential.

The rumble of machines can be constantly heard from the fields. Spring imposes a high work rate. Only those who extract from the machinery everything that it can provide will be able to cope with this. And in skilled hands these opportunities can be said to be boundless.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK FARMING

LD241131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The movement of cattle to pastureland is now beginning for livestock farmers in southern parts of the RSFSR. It is a very responsible time and must be well prepared for so that public livestock farming may be put on summertime working conditions in an organized way. We now present an interview which was given to our correspondent Nataliya Vartanyan, by German Sergeyevich Ogryzkin, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture.

[Vartanyan] German Sergeyevich, it is well known that the wintering this year passed off in an organized way everywhere -- this is indicated by figures issued by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration.

[Ogryzkin] Yes, during the 6 months the cattle have been kept inside, the livestock farmers of Russia have increased productivity and have sold the state 12 percent more meat, 5 percent more milk, and 4 percent more eggs compared to last year. All this has made it possible for the RSFSR as a whole to fulfill ahead of schedule the quarterly plan for procurements of livestock farming produce of all types. A great contribution in fulfilling the plan has been made by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers of Vologda, Gorkiy, Vladimir, Belgorod, Tambov, Kuybyshev, Kemerovo Oblasts; the Krasnodar Kray; and the Dagestan and Tatar ASSRs.

In mid-April, farms in the Murmansk, Leningrad, Moscow, Gorkiy, Tomsk and Sakhalin oblasts, and in the Krasnodar Kray and the Karelian ASSR were achieving a yield of milk per cow of between 8 and 10 kg per 24 hours, which is more than at the same period last year. These figures give confidence for expecting that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a real possibility of making up a considerable extent of the indebtedness that has arisen over the 3 years of the 5-year plan in the sale of milk and meat to the state.

[Vartanyan] German Sergeyevich, aren't difficult conditions coming into being for the livestock farmers' work in connection with the fact that spring this year is drawn out? And isn't the changeover to summer quartering of the cattle also being held up?

[Ogryzkin] Unfortunately, the situation in livestock farming has been made difficult recently by unfavorable weather conditions. In a number of places, the winter crops sown for green feed have not endured winter well and some perennial grasses have fallen. Taking these circumstances into account, it is important not to allow losses of produce now. This can only be done by intensifying all work in feed preparation.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON RSFSR SPRING SOWING

LD250012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] About 15 million hectares have been sown to spring crops on state and collective farms of the Russian Federation by the start of this week.

Commenting on these figures from the report by the Central Statistical Directorate of the republic, Aleksandr Petrovich (Asadchuk), head of the Arable Farming Board of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, pointed out that in the republic as a whole rates of sowing are being maintained at a fairly high level, although they have been held back in the past few days by the rains in the south. Precipitation has noticeably replenished reserves of moisture in the major arable farming regions and has helped the growth of winter crops, which in the North Caucasus have already formed stems [vyshli uzhe v trubku].

Now the sowing is moving to the Urals' foothills. Beyond the Urals cold weather continues, and here carting of fertilizer to the fields continues and last preparations for sowing are being completed. In the south of the Russian Federation late crops are already being sown, such as sunflowers and corn for grain. Sugar beet sowing is nearly finished.

UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION AT SEMIPALATINSK REPORTED

NC250938 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, April 25 (AFP) -- An underground explosion in the Soviet Union's Semipalatinsk Plateau, probably a nuclear test, was recorded here early today, the university observatory reported.

The observatory said the blast, at 0109 GMT, registered 7 on the Richter scale, making it the biggest recorded this year from the region, where the Soviet Union carries out its nuclear tests.

TRIBUTE TO KAPITSA RECALLS 'PSEUDOSCIENCE' PERIOD

PM241935 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 17 April carries on page 2 a 2,600-word feature by Y. Golovanov entitled "The Physicist: A Word About Academician P.L. Kapitsa." It is a glowing tribute to Kapitsa, the scientist and man, and is interspersed with excerpts from past interviews illustrating his views and personality. They include the following passage:

"Finally we spoke about science... I recall that he [Kapitsa] spoke about the unfavorable situation which had arisen in our biological science in the late forties to early sixties. Kapitsa said good-naturedly and cheerfully: 'An element of absurdity must be present in science; it even stimulates its development.' He was silent for a minute, and added drily and firmly: 'But it must not be allowed to take over! Pseudoscience is not a matter of mistakes. We have made mistakes, even big mistakes. Pseudoscience is a failure to acknowledge mistakes!'"

MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE IN SERVICE

PM241747 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 April in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,000-word report by A. Knop from Odessa entitled "Odessa-Space-Ocean" on the startup of the Soviet Union's first maritime satellite communications station. The report describes conversations with ships in the Atlantic and the Far East via the Intelsat-V and Mareks-A satellites.

MILITARY SPECIALIST ON CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES

LD241937 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] In recent years leading scientists around the world have come to believe that a nuclear conflict would mean the end of civilization, yet a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, continue to strengthen their civil defenses, building shelters and training their populations to handle protective gear. Is there any logic in this, and is this a sign that vigorous preparations are underway for nuclear warfare? We have put this question to Dr Lev Semeyko, a military affairs specialist. This is what he writes:

There can be no means that would give full protection from the effects of a nuclear war, yet the Soviet Union is working to strengthen its civil defense. It has several reasons for doing so. Politically, to strengthen civil defense is to show concern about millions of Soviet lives. To save just 1 percent of the Soviet population would mean to save 3 million people. No one in this country would understand the government if it failed to strive for this. In military terms, civil defense is an important part of the Soviet military doctrine, which is defensive in nature. This country has no plans to attack anybody. It has pledged never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but it can't help noting that the United States and the other NATO countries have based their strategy on a first nuclear strike. In the face of this threat, the Soviet Union has to make sure its population will have appropriate protection against possible nuclear aggression. This requires not only armed forces that would stand up to such aggression, but an effective system of civil defense as well.

The Soviet military and economic potentials are powerful enough for some Westerners to claim that the Soviet Union is interested in a nuclear exchange. An American general, George Keegan, for one, has alleged that the Soviet Union has such strong civil defenses it will lose just 10 percent of its population, or 30 million lives. Considering that it lost 20 million lives in World War II and still survived, the general reasons, the Soviet Union would recover from its losses. Here is what Dr Semeyko had to say about this:

This is the reasoning of a cannibal. Hardly anybody would fancy being among the 30 million dead. As an expert, the American general should know the disastrous effects of a nuclear war. The West deliberately understates possible Soviet losses in order to justify its own arms buildup and present the Soviet Union as a potential aggressor, ready to plunge into any adventure, even in this nuclear age. But this country does not cherish the illusion that to be the first to press the button would be to win a nuclear war. It is convinced that there would be no winners in such a war.

American politicians and generals, however, have a different view. A new American civil defense manual claims that the country that would be the first to recover would win a nuclear war. In other words, the Americans do hope to win. No wonder President Reagan ordered civil defense spending to be increased five-fold 2 years ago.

By attending to civil defense, the Soviet leaders by no means want the people to feel overly optimistic about nuclear war. Such a war would be a disaster. At the same time, the government is aware that it has to consider the people's instinct of self-preservation and makes appropriate material provisions. However, the main priority for the Soviet people is to prevent nuclear disaster.